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AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 1.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THERE is not now the shadow of a doubt that Fort Sumter lies a heap of ruins. The entire course of the combined land and naval operations towards this end, from the time of the landing on Morris Island, six weeks ago, now stands forth a very complete and perfect piece of work, and presents the triple result of opening a new epoch in siege operations, seriously crippling the Rebellion in its material parts by closing for ever the leading inlet for blockade-runners, and throwing into the scales of the Union the weight of a moral prestige which will be profoundly felt both at home and abroad. It is true, Charleston is not yet taken, and we cannot share the popular illusions as to the immediate certainty of this achievement. The work still before the Army and Navy is immense. But enough has already been done to "shut up in measureless content" all who have at heart the speedy triumph of the cause of the Union.

General GILLMORE effected the landing of his forces on Morris Island, under cover of the Navy, on the 10th of July, and forthwith began that slow, difficult engineering labor of opening parallels, erecting batteries, etc., which, while it prepares the grandest results, is apt to pass unheeded by the public. In the meanwhile, the fleet of iron-clads and wooden gunboats had been assiduously engaged in firing at the enemy's works on Morris Island and at Fort Sumter, for the purpose of engaging their attention while the preliminary operations of the siege went on. When guns enough had been mounted, General GILLMORE began his operations on Fort Wagner, and after a vigorous shelling by his batteries and the fleet, an assault was made on that work, with a view of carrying it. The attack miscarried. General GILLMORE then proceeded with his siege operations, resolving to leave Fort Wagner aside and concentrate his efforts on Fort Sumter, regarding that as the key to the whole situation, and confident that the reduction of the great sentinel-fort being accomplished, the minor works on Morris Island would fall by their own weight.

Monday the 17th inst., found the preliminary preparations complete, and the bombardment was begun at daybreak of that date. General GILLMORE opened all his batteries on Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space. The ordnance used consisted of two-hundred-pounder, one hundred pounder and eighty-pounder Parrot rifles, and eighty-pounder Whitworth guns rifled. At the same time, Admiral DAHLGREN moved up the entire available naval force, leading with the flag in the Monitor *Weehawken*, followed by the Monitors *Catskill*, *Nahant*, and *Montauk*—the *Passaic* and *Patapsco* in reserve—for Sumter. The *Ironsides* was placed opposite Fort Wagner, and the gunboats *Canandaigua*, *Mahaska*, *Cimmarone*, *Ottawa*, *Dai-Ching* and *Ladona* at long range. After a steady and well-directed fire, Fort Wagner was silenced shortly after nine o'clock. The only casualty was the killing of the gallant Fleet Cap-

tain, G. W. RODGERS, who had taken command of his old vessel, the *Catskill*, for the attack.

Meanwhile the fire of the shore batteries was working effectually upon the gorge of Fort Sumter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner. The Monitors *Passaic* and *Patapsco* now steamed up and devoted themselves for the rest of the forenoon to the attack of Fort Sumter, taking position at two thousand yards from the fort. The siege batteries continued the bombardment during the whole of the day. Fort Sumter scarcely replied. Of the result of Monday's work we have no precise information. Newspaper accounts, however, state that several craters "five or six feet in depth" could be observed in the south-west face. The sand traverse or barricade which the enemy had thrown up to protect the gorge about the sallyport was, at an early hour, penetrated by shell, which knocked out some of the lower tiers, and brought the pile tumbling down about the wharf in an irregular mass, but still in such a position as to protect the wall in a great degree.

On Tuesday, the 18th, at four o'clock in the morning, the bombardment was renewed. Additional guns had been placed in position during the night. In consequence of a severe gale and high sea, however, the Navy was unable effectually to coöperate in the attack. As before, Fort Sumter was all but silent, batteries Wagner and Gregg being the only assailants on the rebel side. As night closed in the effect of the firing was observable in "deep holes" in the south-west face, and only a portion of the parapet remained; the coping was torn off, and one corner knocked away completely.

The third day of the bombardment—Wednesday, the 19th—witnessed a "continuation of the same," though the firing is said not to have been as rapid as on the two previous days. The gunners, however, had got the range perfectly, and no ammunition was wasted. In the afternoon two of the Monitors advanced towards Fort Sumter for the purpose of attacking it at two thousand yards range, but the current was so strong that the vessels became unmanageable, and the officers were compelled to abandon the design. Fort Sumter fired but one gun during the day, and the new rebel batteries on James Island were the only ones really alive. The firing was kept up regularly throughout the night. "Shots," say the accounts, "were now going through one side of Fort Sumter and passing out of the opposite side; we could see the channel through the apertures made." The siege batteries fired 130 rounds, 75 of which struck Fort Sumter. In the afternoon one of the eighty-pounders was disabled in the breach, the result of its own discharge.

It was now resolved to remove the Whitworth guns and replace them by Parrott rifles. At night a sap was constructed from the third parallel to within two hundred yards of Fort Wagner. The rebels were also building a sap from Fort Wagner towards our works. A dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond papers under date of the 20th inst., says:—"Up to Monday night, the third day of the attack, 1,972 projectiles had struck Fort Sumter, and, including to-day, 2,500 have struck. The damage is, of course, considerable; and for the last two days all the guns on the south face of the Fort have been disabled."

Thursday, the 20th, opened on the fourth day of the siege. The firing was still exceedingly heavy, though the Monitors did not even advance towards the rebel works. At about noon Fort Wagner opened heavily on the land batteries, but ceased after the *Ironsides* got

fairly to work. In the morning the rebels commenced shelling the marsh battery from their works on James Island. During the day they fired 116 shots, with but trifling results. Our sappers were still approaching Fort Wagner. On the fifth day of the bombardment, Friday the 21st, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, "the fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Fort Sumter, and more guns are disabled." A heavy fire was also kept up on battery Wagner, both from the fleet and the land, and also upon battery Gregg. On Saturday the 22d, the land batteries opened on Fort Sumter from south to north, and the Monitors, coming within closer range, from east to west. The rebel papers report six hundred and four shots fired that day at Fort Sumter, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside!

As the results of this extraordinary week's bombardment—a siege unparalleled in military annals, it is announced that "Sumter is an immense ruin!" The surrender, however, had not taken place. "Colonel Rhett," says a Charleston dispatch, "is ordered with his brave garrison to hold his outpost, even as a forlorn hope, until he is relieved or the place taken." On Sunday, 23d, at eleven o'clock, General GILLMORE sent a communication giving notice that at eleven o'clock on Monday, the 24th, he would open fire on Charleston, and "in the meantime non-combatants would go out of the city." The loss of life on the rebel side, during the week's firing, appears to have been quite severe. The real work of the Navy still remains to be done—to pass beyond Fort Sumter into Rebellion Roads and reduce the batteries that line both sides of the water approach to the city. It is doubtless a task that will test to the full the powers of our iron fleet; but the public has implicit confidence that Admiral DAHLGREN and his gallant force will do all that can possibly be done. The only hope for the rebels now is that their interior batteries are still sufficiently formidable to repel our fleet; or that BEAUREGARD make his long promised attack "with the bayonet" on our land force on Morris Island. The denouement of this wonderful drama will of course be watched with the greatest interest.

The situation of the Army of the Cumberland is of a nature to attract the liveliest attention of all who have any adequate appreciation of the supreme strategic importance of the objective point towards which the operations of General ROSECRANS are directed. The great mountain system which runs like a wedge into the heart of the Confederacy has been aptly styled "the citadel of a large fortress, of which the walls are formed by the parallel ridges, the ditches by the rapid streams in the valley, and the doors by the gaps." Chattanooga is a natural bastion on the salient angle of the great line of rebel communications. The possession of this will give us the same advantage the enemy has so long had, namely, interior lines, while it will throw them back on exterior lines and permit their attack and defeat in detail. If General ROSECRANS shall be successful in his work, it will change the whole nature of military combinations and operations over the whole theatre of war. ROSECRANS' advance from the old position at Tullahoma and Winchester was commenced a fortnight ago, but the absence of details as to the lines of march leaves us in darkness as to a manœuvre of great military interest. column (McCook's corps) appears to have way of Winchester and Cowan, striking Bellefonte, Ala., twelve miles west of S'

centre column (THOMAS' corps) moved over the mountains on a line nearly parallel with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, crossing the river by pontoons at or near Bridgeport, Ala. The left column (CRITTENDEN'S corps) moved directly eastward, crossing the mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, and making the passage of the Tennessee river at a ford about thirty miles above Chattanooga. Thence the intention seems, by a left swinging movement, to plant his force south of the river in the rear of Chattanooga. Thus far, we have no intelligence of the execution of this movement. Our advance, indeed, had appeared opposite Chattanooga on the north side of the river on the 21st inst., and immediately opened fire on the city. Up to the latest advices there has been nothing beyond this artillery practice, and there appears to have been no enemy found north of the river.

The defences of Chattanooga are spoken of in a vague, general way as exceedingly strong; but it is certain that they have all been improvised since Gen. ROSECRANS began his advance from Murfreesboro, six weeks ago. If the left wing, however, was able to carry out the manoeuvre above pointed out, it would turn the position, thus obviating the necessity for any direct assault. Accounts are conflicting as to the distribution of the rebel force. General BRAGG is located variously at Rome and at Atlanta, and the force immediately at Chattanooga is put variously as a mere home guard, as two divisions and as a much larger force. General JOE JOHNSTON is said to be in command.

The advance of the Army of Gen. ROSECRANS is attended by a coöperative advance of a column under Gen. BURNSIDE from Kentucky into East Tennessee, making Knoxville his objective. The objection that usually attaches to double lines of operation may be obviated in the present instance by the fact that this column will hardly encounter any more formidable foe than the small force of eight or ten thousand men under Gen. BUCKNER, who have for many months been guarding that line, in the vicinity of Knoxville.

In judging the progress of the campaign in East Tennessee, we must remember that Gen. ROSECRANS is in a region which presents obstacles to military operations equalled only by the Alps. There are few or no roads, and such as there are are hardly passable. Gen. ROSECRANS accordingly is engaged in making roads, and details of whole divisions of his army are at this work. His line of communications is also enormously extended—over three hundred miles, in fact, and very difficult to guard. These facts must be borne in mind by those who do not wish to indulge in illusions regarding the campaign towards Chattanooga.

THE Army of the Potomac continues quietly to hold the line on the upper Rappahannock, taken up weeks ago. The enemy holding the line of the Rapidan, and observing the line of the Rappahannock down as far as Fredericksburg, which they occupy with a *corps de place*, preserves an attitude of inactivity. Whatever truth there may have been in the rumors current a week ago, looking towards a renewal of the offensive by Gen. LEE, the opportune appearance of Gen. ROSECRANS' menacing Army in front of Chattanooga, has doubtless given a very effectual quietus to all such designs. The rebels have derived a great part of their power from the fact that, occupying interior lines, they were able rapidly to concentrate at the decisive point, while holding the Union forces elsewhere in abeyance. The momentous issues pending both at Charleston and Chattanooga, however, put such concentration of troops in Virginia out of the question, and will rather dictate reductions from the Army in that field for reinforcements at the points directly threatened. The line of communications of the Army of the Potomac, continues to be by the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Washington to Warrenton, and the only enemy with whom Gen. MEADE at present has to contend, are the pestiferous guerrillas, who hang on the flanks of his line in wait for plunder. Conscripts continue to reach the army, and being incorporated with veterans, will rapidly be moulded into effective soldiers.

On the Mississippi, Gen. GRANT has since the surrender of Vicksburg, confined his efforts to the consolidation of the results of his magnificent campaign. His Army is, we fear, now much broken up—stationed as garrisons at various posts, and employed in patrolling the river, to protect the great artery from the interference of guerrillas. The Mississippi squadron under Admiral PORTER is also engaged in keeping the

river free to commerce. Vessels are now stationed at all points on the Mississippi on the way to New Orleans, where there is any danger of being molested by guerrillas, and Admiral PORTER announces that vessels "need not wait for convoy," though, "if convoy is requested it will be granted."

In the Southwest, the raid by Col. PHILLIPS into Central Mississippi is worthy of note as one of that series of dashing operations in the West, which are doing so much to cripple the Confederacy in its material resources. Starting from Lagrange, Tenn., on the 13th inst., the expedition reached Grenada, Miss., on the 17th, destroying fifty-seven locomotives, upwards of four hundred cars, the dépôt buildings, machine and blacksmith shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores.

ACTIVITY in the Navy has been confined to the operations at Charleston, Admiral PORTER's observation of the Mississippi, and the arduous, but unostentatious labor of blockading. A rebel dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., under date of the 24th inst., announces that on the 23d, the frigate *Minnesota* and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, and our forces succeeded in destroying the steamer *Hebe*, which had run aground some days previously.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN FORTIFICATION.*

SINCE the art of fortification is subordinate to the laws which govern the effects of the weapons used in attack and defence, it is necessary that an important change should be made in the divisions and relations of the several parts of a work, to keep pace with the great improvements in ordnance and small arms, and thus remedy many of the defects of the "bastioned system."

The length of the lines of defence being based on the range of fire arms, and these lines governing the extent of the work, it follows that the common bastion front of 360 yards, based upon a range of 260 yards, may be extended to 600 yards, to correspond with the line of defence of the Minié rifle, which will not be less than 400 yards. From this must result many changes in the several parts of the fortification whereby their capabilities for defence are greatly increased.

In the "bastioned system," which is composed of an "enceinte" or "body of the place," made up of bastions connected by curtains, and outworks which receive the main force of the attack, and which are to be disputed inch by inch, the body of the place is little better than a redoubt into which the garrison retreats after the loss of the outworks, for the purpose of capitulation. For since the loss of one bastion involves the loss of all the others, but few commanders will wait for an assault upon the body of the place after the exterior works have fallen.

This weakness of the body of the place shows the importance of so constructing fortifications that the outworks may be capable of the greatest powers of defence. It is proposed to remove the curtains connecting the several bastions, and thus cause these detached bastions to partake of the character of outworks. The extended front will enable them to be increased in size, admitting of the construction of redoubts within them, and enabling them to contain a heavier armament and larger number of defenders.

The spaces between the bastions will be covered by "demi-lunes," as in the old system, which, from their increased size will have greater saliency, and thus throw the bastions into deep re-entering angles.

These bastions, with their redoubts, as well as the demi-lunes, are commanded by the body of the place. And the interior of each bastion is also commanded by each of its collateral bastions. This necessitates the simultaneous capture of three bastions instead of one, which forces the enemy to a prolonged development of his works. And even when these bastions are captured, the enemy, to reduce the place, is forced to move across the bastion to descend upon the glacis of the "enceinte" by means of a trench.

The "enceinte" should be composed of bastioned fronts, surmounted by a parapet, and surrounded by a ditch and covered way; and is to be so arranged as to be protected by the exterior works. It will thus be sheltered from ricochet firing during the progress of the siege, and will consequently remain uninjured until

the enemy have made good their lodgment in three consecutive exterior bastions.

The proposed system, of which but a brief outline is here given, has the additional advantages over the old of requiring fewer men to guard the place against surprise, because of its disconnection with the exterior bastions, and facilitating sorties and offensive reprisals, by reason of the exterior cover which the gorges of the bastions furnish the besieged; from whence he can issue by the flanking ditches. Besides, the increased size of the works admits of the employment of movable artillery, in addition to the fixed armament. This is important, and can be readily adopted when it is considered that rifled ordnance, while maintaining a certain calibre, doubles the weight of the projectile; or, in maintaining the weight of the projectile, admits of a diminution in the weight of the pieces, which may thus become light and portable.

This additional armament will be of great value, as it can be changed from one point to another as desired, accompanying the besieged in his sorties, attacks, and offensive reprisals. It can be mounted on the summit of a breach, transferred to the flanks of an assaulting column, and placed in numerous positions to inflict severe injury upon the besiegers.

In a word, the proposed change will furnish an increased number of strong outworks, commanded, to a certain extent, by each other, and by the body of the place, each of which is capable of being defended at every step before the garrison retires to the body of the place, which itself is capable of sustaining an attack before capitulation.

ENGINEER.

THE depredations committed upon our Commercial Marine by the rebel privateers have never been fully recorded, but we have facts enough to enable us to form a pretty correct estimate as to our loss. A list before us of the unfortunate craft which have fallen a prey to the *Calhouns* and *Floridas* and *Alabamas* of the rebels, fixes the number at near two hundred in all. The classes of vessels are about equally divided, and all commerce has had its share in the havoc inflicted. The China trade seems to have suffered most. The total value of the vessels and cargoes destroyed may be roughly computed at between twelve and fifteen millions of dollars. Of this sum, the loss of the China trade amounts to full three-fifths. Among the privateers, the *Alabama* has been the most successful. Her captures exceed fifty, and comprise 21 ships, 15 barks, 10 schooners, 6 brigs, one gunboat (the *Hatteras*), and one steamer (the *Ariel*.) The *Sumter* comes next with about thirty captures, mostly brigs and barks. The *Florida* shows a list somewhat smaller, while the *Jeff. Davis* has made less than a dozen. The *Tacony* did much havoc in her short-lived career, capturing 16 vessels, most of them fishing smacks, on the coast of New England. The months of June and July have been the harvest time of these sea-robbers. Of the vessels captured the majority are of a tonnage under 500 tons. Only fourteen exceed a thousand tons burthen.

THE following Regular troops are now stationed at various points in and near this city to secure the enforcement of the conscription: The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Infantry, and Battery C of the Fifth Artillery. Besides these, seven New York cavalry, infantry and artillery regiments, five Ohio, three Massachusetts, five Vermont, three Michigan, three Indiana, one Minnesota and two Wisconsin infantry regiments, and one Connecticut and one Delaware battery, together with one Massachusetts cavalry regiment, are stationed here. This makes a total of forty-four regiments and batteries now on duty here—a formidable force, and one able to fully protect the National interests.

CAPTAIN A. W. CALWELL, 3d R. I. V. A., under date of August 12, relates the following incidents of artillery practice in Morris Island. This morning I put one of my 200-pound shots into and through a steamer (about the size of the Newport steamers), two miles and a half off. That is what we call fine shooting. At five o'clock this afternoon the Chief of Artillery ordered me to fire into Sumter, and I put seven shots into her—some of them looked as if they had opened a barn door there. My company have named all of my guns—No. 1, Baby Waker; No. 2, Whistling Dick; No. 3, Brick Driver; No. 4, Crasher. In my firing yesterday morning, I knocked one of the guns from the top of Sumter over the parapet into the water. It was a chance shot.

* I am indebted for the main suggestions of this article to a recent French work on Fortification, by V. Mordret, an officer of the Legion of Honor, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

AFTER two years of experience, the Government is at last waking up to the necessity of a more thorough organization of the means, resources, and system, whereby the cavalry branch of the service may be rendered more efficient. It is impossible for a person not actually in the field, to appreciate the rapid destruction of horseflesh in an active campaign. A raid of three or four days, or a single combat of four or five days, may—generally does—disable from five hundred to a thousand horses.

As long ago as March last, when General AVERILL fought his spirited fight at Kelly's Ford—the first formidable cavalry fight of the war—the writer had his attention strongly called to the fact that the Government had been pursuing a wrong course in regard to mounting and equipping our cavalry. In a subsequent conversation with General AVERILL on the same subject, I learned how easily and how cheaply the cavalry horses, but for red tape, might, at the opening of Spring, have been fat and sleek and ready for work, instead of poor, starved, and almost good for nothing. The horses were compelled to stand in the open air all winter. There was neither timber nor lumber to build them sheds. The Government had seven million feet of condemned canvas in the naval storehouses of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Requisition was made for it—red tape could not be cut—the horses froze and suffered, and the canvas still rots in the warehouses.

But the Government, like everybody else, learns profitable lessons by dear experience, and now, with regard to the cavalry, it is doing what ought to have been done before, perhaps, but doing it now in earnest, and on a scale befitting the importance and necessities of the service.

The organization of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington, upon the broad ground proposed, is the most important object yet undertaken in regard to any service. It is designed that the entire management of everything pertaining to a cavalryman or cavalry horse shall pass through this Bureau. The very first thing undertaken is the re-mounting of all dismounted cavalrymen. There is a great necessity for keeping a cavalryman mounted; dismounted, he becomes the worst kind of a straggler. So severe has been the cavalry service for the past six months, that at times as high as one-fourth of the force has been without good horses. This is now being fast remedied. The first innovation is the abolishment of the contract system for purchasing horses. Any body bringing twenty-five horses to the Government yard will have them inspected, and if they pass, he gets his money without trouble. The class of horses being received is far better than heretofore. Higher prices are also paid than formerly, under the contract system. The Government is now paying for good horses from \$125 to \$147, but they must be good horses, and pass a rigid inspection. At present about four hundred men per day are being re-mounted.

The Bureau has already commenced the construction of immense yards and stables in a very excellent location near Washington, it being on the point of land across the Eastern Branch, and below the Government Insane Asylum, on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. It is the intention to construct stables here for ten to twelve thousand horses, and yards in proportion, for training and drilling them. Barracks for a large camp are also being built, and when a detachment of cavalry arrives for new horses, the men will have a camp ready.

It is proposed, as soon as it can be perfected, to have and keep on hand a sufficient number of horses to give the cavalry an entire remount, so that any time the whole corps may change their exhausted horses for fresh ones. The exhausted horses will be put in the stables, and recruited in strength, so that they may be again re-issued, and the cavalry never want for fresh animals. A horse should never be used beyond a certain point of endurance; but when exhausted—not broken down—if sent back to a stable, such as this will be, his value is saved, and in a short time he again becomes fit for use.

In addition to the stables, the Bureau is establishing blacksmith, saddlery, and other shops, equipment dépôts, &c. Every requisite will be kept on hand and furnished with unusual promptitude.

The Bureau is located in Washington, on H street, between 13th and 14th, in a fine, roomy building. Major-General GEORGE STONEMAN is in charge. He is ably assisted by two eminently practical and energetic officers—Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER, as Assistant-Adjutant-General (formerly chief-of-staff of the Cavalry Corps), and Lieutenant-Colonel SAWTELLE as Quartermaster. The remounting of men is at present in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel SWIRREN, formerly of General McCLELLAN's staff. These gentlemen all understand their business thoroughly. The Bureau, being a great necessity, must prosper, while it relieves the Quartermaster's department of much labor.

At present the regular brigade of cavalry is the first in and in the new camp and stables. The men are already

re-mounted, but they will remain some time longer to recruit their numbers and their physical energies. CORPORAL.
WASHINGTON, August 24, 1863.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am happy to receive your Prospectus of the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. I shall take a great interest in its publication, and trust it will meet with success. Such a journal has been greatly needed, and under proper management can be made of eminent service in disseminating sound information in regard to military matters, as well as in elevating the tone of the public service, and correcting the abuses which disclose themselves from time to time. May I direct your attention, even now, to one to which I hope you will find opportunity to give early consideration. I allude to the system of instruction in our Military and Naval Academies. Great as is the good which these institutions have done, they are prevented from accomplishing what they ought to accomplish by a system which admits cadets who know little more than their letters, and which, therefore, wastes the first year or two years upon the very rudiments of education. This is a consequence, no doubt, of the disposition of politicians to prostitute every public interest to their own personal ends. Members of Congress hold virtually the appointing power to the Military and Naval Academies, and if they cannot use this power to the promotion of fools and dunces, of what benefit can it be to themselves? The politicians have, as nearly as possible, ruined the usefulness of the schools to which I have referred, and they will quite do so, if they are let alone.

The present is a favorable time to call public attention to abuses which seriously affect the public security; and the management or mismanagement of these schools is precisely one of these abuses.

WASHINGTON, August 20th, 1863.

A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Amid the abundant praise bestowed upon the iron-clads will you not allow an old sailor a word on the other side? Now, sir, though the question of the impregnability of iron-clads receive a satisfactory solution at Charleston, and the Monitors and Ironsides pass triumphantly through the severest possible test of their ability to resist shot and shell, there must still remain objections to armored vessels which should exempt their opponents from the charge of unreasonable old fogysm. While the protection the Monitors afford is so complete that their officers and crew may escape the perils of battle, they are still forced to accept the alternative of the daily discomforts of a life in the confined and necessarily ill-ventilated apartments of a submerged vessel. If they escape untouched in life and limb, it is at the expense often of constitutions so shattered that they must bear through years of ill health and suffering the pain otherwise concentrated into a brief period of agony. By so much as a life which bears the burden of disease is to be preferred to death; by so much as a shattered constitution is better than a maimed limb;—by so much does the security of the Monitor outweigh the comfort of wooden vessels. In the one case the risk of injury is represented by but a small percentage on the sum of the forces engaged; in the other each man has it to bear in his individual experience. Is it surprising, then, that our sailors should entertain prejudices against the impregnable Monitors, and cling tenaciously to their vulnerable wooden hulls?

OLD FOGY.

OUR BOUNTY LAWS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The General Government have ever labored to make the duties of our volunteers as light as possible. The utmost exertions have been made to extend to them such privileges as the service will allow. The pay was increased from \$11 to \$13 per month, and ample provision made for such as are disabled from wounds received in the service. The law of July 11th, 1862, provides for the payment of bounty to the widow and orphan children of a deceased soldier, and the act of July 22d, 1861, for the payment of \$100 to every soldier who has served for two years, or during the war, if sooner ended. By an amendment, passed March 3d, 1863, the bounty of \$100 is to be paid to any one, no matter how long he has served, provided he has been wounded in the service.

The act is by no means perfect, and should receive the attention of Congress at its next session. Many men have been discharged for disability who, by reason of not having remained in the service for two years, are not the subjects of bounty. If a man has lost his health in his country's cause, he is entitled to it as well as one who has received a wound. The diseased man may be just as much broken in constitution as the wounded one; why, then, should the distinction be made? Some soldiers have taken their discharge papers not knowing that by so doing they were depriving themselves of the bounty. In one instance, a discharge was

given to a soldier against his will, and ever since he has been at the expense of medical attendance. Many thus discharged have become a public expense. Certainly the Government should care for those who have lost their health in its defence. Some time since, one who was taken prisoner was paroled, and on his return was mustered out of the service. He is deprived of his bounty because, forsooth, he was so unfortunate as to fall into rebel hands. Provision should be made for such cases, and we trust that they will be duly remembered during the next session. Grumblers there have been from the days of Adam to the present time. Far be it from us to grumble or complain. Our Government have a mighty work on hand, and it would require perfection to have all things right at once. I trust that this subject will receive that consideration which its importance demands, and that our soldiers will never have a just cause of complaint.

S.

UNRELIABLE REPORTING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A few days since there appeared in the naval column of the major portion of the daily journals of this city the following item:

"GREAT FEAT IN NAVAL ORDNANCE."

"Within the past few days there have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard two 200-pound Parrott guns rifled. This is the first time of ordnance of this calibre has been submitted to the rifling process in this country. The guns resemble the 100-pounders in every respect, save that there is a 'reinforce' about the breech, which materially strengthens them. The Parrott foundry has now a 300-pound gun rifling, and naval circles anticipate its successful operation. One of the iron-clads attached to the South Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Dahlgren, is said to be armed with a weapon of the latter kind, but which one is not known. The largest gun in the Navy before the advent of this piece was the 'Dahlgren' 450-pounder, which required thirty-five pounds of powder."

Though the above is hardly worth noticing, except so far as it does the inventive genius of our country injustice, it may perhaps be deemed worthy of correction in your journal.

The "200-pounder PARROTT guns" have been in use in the United States Navy for nearly two years. A 300-pounder gun is now at Morris Island. All of Captain PARROTT's guns are unquestionably the finest guns in our service, and it is the general opinion in Naval circles that they will supersede all other rifled guns. It is a significant fact that Admiral DAHLGREN has sent a requisition to the Ordnance Department for eighty of these guns, to replace his own smooth bores.

The PARROTT gun was in use long before the 15-inch, or "450-pounder," as the reporter calls it, was cast, or perhaps conceived of.

AIDÉ.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, August, 1863.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE IN ENGLAND.

The following is from the London *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 8th instant:—

"We mentioned in our last number the successful efforts of the Americans in the improvement of their cast-iron ordnance, which we believe to be traceable to the spirit of emulation which exists between the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments, and their working heads, Captains RODMAN and DAHLGREN being held responsible for the weapons turned out. Hence the slightest alteration in the form or construction of either the Army or Navy guns is closely watched by the other Department, and the result is 'steady progress.' Most artillerymen know that to Captain (now Admiral) DAHLGREN, the best form of gun is due, and to Captain RODMAN, of the United States Army, is owing the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance for the Navy only, and the other the heavy fort guns and field pieces, there is scarcely any difference in the patterns of their weapons, which are all cast at the same foundries, and of similar bore, so that the shot are interchangeable. After careful experiments, however, the value of which are best indicated by the fact of their being quoted by the Woolwich Ordnance Committee, as confirming their statement of the necessity for altering our old plan of proving guns, it was found that cast-iron alone could not be depended upon for rifled guns, and consequently Mr. PARROTT's plan of strengthening with wrought metal was adopted. This plan differs as much from the looping pursued in France and Spain as from our own building-up systems, and consists in placing a single massive jacket over the breech of the gun. So effectually does it strengthen the rifled weapons, that they are found to safely withstand 1,000 discharges with elongated shot, and to give a velocity of 1,800 feet per second with the solid balls, which are also fired from them. The rifled guns used for these round shot are of the 32-pounders 8 and 10-inch bore, and which besides do excellent work as rifles, with a range which few guns exceed, being as much as 3,800 at 10 degrees elevation. We trust that these results will attract the attention of our responsible authorities."

RE-VACCINATION.—The Medical Director of the Belgian army, after spending several years in careful investigation of the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that re-vaccination of well vaccinated subjects generally produces but very slight, useful effect; that it is much more called for in the cases of persons who have had the small-pox than in those who have been vaccinated; that prior to the age of 25 it is generally useless; that from that age up to 35 it is not of sufficient advantage to be strongly recommended, but that after that age it becomes truly preservative and consequently necessary. He considered the re-vaccination of the soldiers of the Belgian army useless.

A medical correspondent of an English paper wishes to call the attention of his profession to the volatile tincture of matico in the treatment of deafness and other diseases of the nervous membrane.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of General Orders No. 254, of the 1st inst., as directs the names of Lieutenant-Colonel George Nauman, 1st Artillery, to be entered on the retired list, is hereby revoked.

So much of Special Orders 123, current series from this office, as dismissed Surgeon W. D. Stewart, United States Volunteers, is, by order of the President, revoked, and he is hereby reinstated in his former position in the Army.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

The following promotions, for meritorious conduct on the field, have been made from the ranks of the Regular Army: To be Second Lieutenants, to rank from August 10, 1863.

First Cavalry—First Sergeant Henry Kinsler, of Company K, Fifth Cavalry.

Second Cavalry—Ordnance Sergeant James Cachili; First Sergeant Charles McMaster, of Company I, Fourth Cavalry; Sergeant James Eagan, of Company E, Fourth Cavalry.

Fourth Cavalry—Commissary Sergeant Sebastian Gunther; First Sergeant James Callahan, of Company D.

Second Artillery—Sergeant John Smith, of Company I.

Third Artillery—Ordnance Sergeant Richard Wilson.

Fourth Artillery—Ordnance Sergeant Nicholas Redmond, First Sergeant John Mitchell, of Company D.

Fifth Artillery—First Sergeant Benjamin F. Nash, of Company F; Sergeant C. H. Green of the general service.

First Infantry—Sergeant Daniel F. Callinan, of Company E; First Sergeant Samuel B. Wallace, of Company B.

Second Infantry—Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Dany.

Fifth Infantry—Sergeant-Major Edward Walsh.

Seventh Infantry—Ordnance Sergeant Daniel Robinson.

Tenth Infantry—First Sergeant John L. Smyth, Company K; Sergeant John P. Macey, of general service.

Twelfth Infantry—First Sergeant Anton Meyer, of Company E, First Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry; Sergeant James E. Putnam, of Company F, Second Battalion; Corporal James H. May, of Company A, Second Battalion, Eleventh Infantry.

Thirteenth Infantry—Sergeant Robert Nelson, of Company B, First Battalion; Sergeant James W. Pascall, of Company B, First Battalion.

Fifteenth Infantry—First Sergeant James P. Brown, of Company E, First Battalion; Sergeant-Major Orson C. Knapp, of the Second Battalion.

Sixteenth Infantry—Sergeant-Major Walter Clifford, of the First Battalion; First Sergeant Peter J. Coenzler, of Company B, Second Battalion; First Sergeant Charles W. Hotsenpiller, of Company A, Second Battalion.

Seventeenth Infantry—Quartermaster-Sergeant John W. Carter, of the First Battalion.

Eighteenth Infantry—First Sergeant Henry C. Polhman, of Company C, Second Battalion.

Nineteenth Infantry—First Sergeant John Haines, of Company B, First Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry.

CONDITIONAL DISMISSALS.

The following officers will be dismissed from the service, unless within fifteen days from the 24th inst., they appear before the military authorities at Washington, and answer the charges preferred against them:

Absent without proper authority—Captain Alexander McHenry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant John C. Dodd, Seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Colonel C. L. Dunham, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers.

Major Lewis D. Hubbard, Third Illinois Cavalry.

Major John McConnell, Third Illinois Cavalry.

Captain H. C. Seamen, Fifth Kansas Volunteers.

Captain R. E. Ellenback, Sixth New York Cavalry.

Captain J. P. L. Whipple, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Aaron Weider, Third Illinois Cavalry.

Captain Ralph Van Bunt, Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

Interference—Lieutenant William Yates, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Lieutenant William O'Callahan, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Desertion—Captain Francis W. Plum, Second New York Cavalry.

Disobedience of Orders and Desertion—Lieutenant W. W. Wheeler, One Hundred and Forty-third New York Volunteers.

Reading duty under General Orders No. 72—Captain T. A. Crouch, Sixth Maryland Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Charles White, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Failing to report at Headquarters—Second Lieutenant Alfred C. Childs, First Rhode Island Cavalry.

Captain A. S. Dowe, Quartermaster, Milroy's Brigade.

First Lieutenant Samuel P. Crowley, Fourth United States Infantry.

Failing to report at Convalescent Camp—Captain W. H. Beebe, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Charles Wear, Seventy-third New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Charles White, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

RETIRED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

Colonel Hannibal Day, Sixth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel George Nauman, First Artillery. Order to date from August 1st.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

By Circular No. 14, issued from the Surgeon-General's office, under date of August 15, Surgeons in Charge of Hospitals are informed that they may procure a substitute for Port Wine, for the use of the sick, by making proper requisition therefor.

In consequence of the impossibility of procuring pure Port Wine of the grade formerly issued to the Army, an article of Tarragona wine has been adopted for issue instead.

This wine is light, dry, and astringent, and is the pure juice of the grape, purchased by the Medical Department in bond, and bottled at Medical Purveying establishments.

ORDERED.

Surgeon J. L. Leed, U. S. Vols., to report to Major-General Rosecrans.

Assistant-Surgeon Wm. R. De Witt, and Henry W. Du-

cachet, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Director Department of Washington.

Assistant-Surgeon Geo. W. Parker, U. S. Vols., to report to the surgeon in charge of General Hospital at Annapolis.

Assistant-Surgeon Frank Reynolds, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

Assistant-Surgeon S. J. Shultz, U. S. Vols., to report to the Medical Directors Department of Ohio.

Assistant-Surgeons J. H. Dougherty and Nathan P. Rice, U. S. Vols., to report to Medical Director Department of Virginia.

Assistant-Surgeons P. A. White and Otis A. Humphrey, to report to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf.

Surgeon Thomas Simm, U. S. Vols., to report to Gen. Meade.

Assistant-Surgeon C. K. Winne, U. S. A., to report to Medical Director Department of the Monongahela.

Assistant-Surgeon L. S. Comstock, 155th New York Vols., to report for duty to the Medical Director Department of Washington.

Surgeon Chas. H. Crane, U. S. A., to report to Colonel Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners.

Medical Inspector John Wilson, to report to the Medical Inspector-General U. S. A.

Surgeon R. H. Gilbert, U. S. Vols., to report to General Meade.

DISCHARGED FOR PROMOTION.

The following enlisted men have been discharged the service, with a view to their enlistment as hospital stewards:—Privates John Massey, 11th New York Artillery, and W. R. Sinks, 59th Ohio; Sergt. Harrison D. Wagoner, 34th Iowa; Corporal J. A. Eastman, 77th New York; Privates R. R. Chittenden, 36th Illinois, and H. Chapin, 8th Conn.

DISMISSALS.

By direction of the President the following medical officers have been dismissed the service of the United States.

Assist.-Surgeon E. G. Marshall, 124th New York, on account of habitual intoxication.

Assist.-Surgeon Alexander Wilson, 121st Penn. Vols., for absence without leave and drunkenness.

Assist.-Surgeon John H. Sullivan, U. S. Vols., for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Assist.-Surgeon G. W. Johnson, 25th Indiana Vols., discharged from service on account of incompetency.

Assist.-Surgeon Alfred House, 84th New York Vols., having tendered his resignation, has been discharged from the service on account of physical disability and failure to properly account for his absence from his command, he having rendered but little service to the Government.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following officers having tendered their resignations, have been honorably discharged on account of disability:

Assist.-Surgeon David L. Booth, Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Assist.-Surgeon D. A. Moore, 124th Ohio Vols.

Surgeon H. Root, 58th New York Vols.

RESIGNATIONS.

The President has accepted the resignation of Surgeon E. C. Franklin, U. S. Vols.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon Madison Mills, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Medical Inspector, Department of the Tennessee.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Medical Director at Fortress Monroe.

RESTORED.

By order of the Secretary of War, the order dismissing Surgeon E. P. Morrow, 2d Ind. Vols., has been revoked, and he is restored to his position, provided the vacancy has not been already filled.

Surgeon C. S. Moore, 13th Ky. Vols., dismissed by special orders No. 244 from the War Department, June 1st, 1863, is restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

FURLONGHS.

Leaves of absence have been granted to the following officers:

Hospital Chaplain J. H. Parks, U. S. A., for 20 days.

Assist.-Surgeon G. G. Reno, 66th N. Y. Vols., for 20 days.

Surgeon R. E. Paine, 1st Maine Artillery, for 15 days.

Surgeon N. D. Ferguson, 8th N. Y. Cav., for 20 days.

Assist.-Surgeon D. C. Spalding, 6th Mich. Cav., for 20 days.

Actg. Assist.-Surgeon T. P. Sprague, U. S. A., for 15 days.

Med. Inspector N. S. Townsend, until Oct. 1st, 1863.

Surgeon Daniel P. Smith, N. J. Vols., for 20 days.

Assist.-Surgeon W. C. Stem, 58th N. Y. Vols., for 20 days.

Surgeon S. H. Baxter, U. S. Vols., for 20 days.

Surgeon J. W. Bliss, U. S. Vols., for 20 days.

CHANGES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

In advance of the issue of the Army Register for 1863, we note the principal changes. During the year ending August, 1863, two general officers—Generals Sumner and Mansfield—have died, Generals Hooker and Meade being appointed to fill their places; and two have been retired—Major-General Wool and Brigadier-General Harney; their places have not yet been filled. Major-General U. S. Grant, of the Volunteer Army, has been appointed Major-General in the Regular Army, to fill the original vacancy in that grade remaining out of the four created during the present war. One Major-Generalship (vice Wool, retired), and two Brigadier-Generalships (one vice Harney, retired, and one original vacancy) remain unfilled.

The general officers, as they stand now, are—George B. McClellan, John C. Frémont, Henry W. Halleck, and Ulysses S. Grant. Brigadier-Generals—Irwin McDowell, Robert Anderson, Wm. S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, and George G. Meade: two vacancies.

In the Adjutant-General's Department, Colonel Garesche was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro', and Colonel Colborn died. Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Hardie (Captain 5th Artillery), and Captain Samuel F. Chalfin, 2d Artillery, have been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-Generals, and are on duty in the War Department. In the Inspector-General's Department there was one original vacancy, which has been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Shriver, 11th U. S. Infantry, who vacated his regimental commission. In the Quartermaster's Department, the principal changes have arisen out of the Death of Col.

Tompkins, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and the dismissal of Majors Alexander Montgomery and Justus McKinstry, which led to the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Crossman, Major Osborne Cross, and Captains Ralph W. Kirkham, Parmenas T. Turnley, and John C. McFarren, each one grade.

To the Subsistence Department there have been added (Act of February 9, 1863), one Brigadier-General, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors. The following officers have accordingly been promoted:—Colonel Joseph P. Taylor to be Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Amos B. Eaton to be Colonel; Major Alexander E. Shiras to be Colonel; Majors Marcus D. L. Simpson and Henry F. Clark to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains J. McL. Taylor, B. Du Barry, R. Macfeely, H. C. Symonds, and T. J. Haines to be Majors.

In the Medical Department, there has been an increase of eight Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels (Act Dec. 27, 1862). Several officers have been retired from active service, and others dismissed. Medical-Inspector General Perley has resigned, and Dr. J. K. Barnes succeeds him. In the Pay Department, the death of Paymaster-General Larned led to the promotion of Deputy-Paymaster-General Andrews. Major Leonard was promoted to be Deputy-Paymaster-General, vice Andrews, promoted. The corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers have been amalgamated—a measure canvassed for some time, but only carried out this year. The U. S. Engineers now consist of one Brigadier-General, four Colonels, ten Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty Majors, thirty Captains, thirty First-Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants, and seven hundred enlisted men, making an aggregate of 805 against 803 last year. Colonels Long and Thayer of this corps have been retired. Major Amiel D. Whipple, and Captains Cross and Putnam have died—Captain Cross having been killed at Beverly's Ford, Va., June 5, 1863, and Captain Putnam at the assault on Fort Wagner. Major George G. Meade has been appointed Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and has accordingly vacated his command as Major of Engineers. Eight Lieutenants—graduates of West Point, of the class of 1863—have been appointed First Lieutenants in this corps.

In the Ordnance Department, there has been an increase of nineteen officers, viz: one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, eight Captains, and eight First Lieutenants, which brings up the staff of officers and enlisted men of this department to 984. Colonels Long and Symington have been retired. Captain George C. Strong, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, died on the 13th of July, 1863, of wounds received at Morris Island, S. C. Seven cadets, of the class of June, 1863, have been appointed First Lieutenants of Ordnance.

Two of the West Point cadets of 1863 were appointed to cavalry regiments. The changes among the field officers of artillery have been very numerous. The names of Colonel Dimick of the 1st, Colonel Gates and Lieutenant-Colonel Burke of the 3d, Colonel Merchant and Lieutenant-Colonel Wyse of the 4th, and Colonel Brown and Major Williams of the 5th Artillery, no longer appear on the regimental rolls. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyse resigned, Major Williams was killed, and the remainder have been retired from active service by order of the President. The effect of these changes is a long list of promotions. Three Lieutenant-Colonels (Sherman, Nauman, and Brooks) and one Major (Vogdes) become full Colonels; seven Majors become Lieutenant-Colonels, and seven Captains are elevated to Majors. Of the twenty-five cadets who graduated last June, six were appointed Second Lieutenants of Artillery.

Among the changes in the infantry regiments are the following: Retired—Colonel Gustavus Loomis, 15th Infantry; Captain Alex. E. Drake, 2d Infantry. Died or killed in battle—Colonel John F. Reynolds, 15th Infantry; Major Stephen D. Carpenter, 19th Infantry; Major Geo. L. Willard, 19th Infantry; Major Joseph B. Plummer, 8th Infantry; Major Seneca G. Simmons, 4th Infantry; Major Henry W. Wharton, 9th Infantry; Captain Bena. W. Foote, 6th Infantry; Captain John Elwood, 5th Infantry; Captain J. G. Read, 12th Infantry; Captain Chas. B. Watson, 14th Infantry; Captain W. W. Chamberlain, 14th Infantry. Resigned—Major Richard S. Smith, 12th Infantry; Major William Williams, 14th Infantry; Captain Samuel M. Spole, 4th Infantry; Captain John S. Kennedy, 17th Infantry; Captain Robert F. Morley, 17th Infantry. Dismissed—Major-General Fitz John Porter, Colonel 15th; Major Haller, 7th; Major Davidson, 4th; and Captains Beall, 2d; Stivers, 7th; Mayer and Wilkinson, 12th; Woodson, 16th; Cady, 17th; Breslin and Kellogg, 18th; and Goodwin, 10th. Two cadets have been appointed to the Infantry.

The Retired List has been considerably increased since it was last published, and will be still further extended by the Retiring Board now in session. About sixty officers are understood to have been summoned before it, many of whom will undoubtedly be found unfit for active service, and will be retired accordingly. The act of Congress under which officers are retired limits the number on the list at any one time to six per cent. of the total number of officers in the Army. According to the present organization, a full retired list would consist of 143 officers. There are now 53 on the list, consequently there is room for 90 more.

The act of July 17, 1862, gives the President discretionary power to retire all officers whose names have been borne on the Army Register 45 years, or who are 65 years of age, without submitting their cases to a Retiring Board. The recent retirement, under this act, of Generals Wool, Harney, and Brown, and Colonels Long, Thayer, Craig, Symington, Gates, Merchant, Dimick, Loomis, and Burke, together with the summoning of many field officers before the Retiring Board, is considered very strong evidence that the authorities intend to take full advantage of the act referred to.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the New York Tribune for the above facts.

SEVENTY-FIVE companies have thus far been organized and mustered into the Invalid Corps, and have been assigned to garrison and other duty not requiring too much fatigue or exposure. This corps is proving itself a valuable addition to the service, especially as it relieves healthy troops for active service in the field.

ARMY PERSONAL.

It is said that Gen. Hooker will have a command soon.

GEN. Wadsworth will be commissioned to raise colored regiments.

GEN. Sigel has been relieved from his duties in Pennsylvania, and his staff mustered out of the service.

GEN. Buford returned to his command in the field on Friday of last week.

CAPT. L. B. Ellison, of Brooklyn, is now in Philadelphia, in attendance upon a court-martial, as one of its members.

GEN. McClellan and family were at the Pequot House, New London, last week.

BRIG.-GEN. I. N. Palmer is in command of the defences at Newbern, N. C.

GEN. Grant still remains at Vicksburg. He occupies a fine house, and has his family with him.

MAJOR-GEN. Franklin has superseded Gen. Dudley in command at Baton Rouge. Gen. Andrews continues his command at Port Hudson.

BRIG.-GENERAL J. D. Webster, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived at Cairo on the 23d, in the steamer *Hillman*, en route for Chicago.

BRIG.-GEN. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Regular Cavalry Brigade, left Washington on Tuesday morning for his command.

MAJOR-GEN. Butler is to lay aside the sword temporarily, to take the stump in Maine in favor of the Republican candidate for Governor.

THE venerable Lieut.-Gen. Scott is spending the summer at West Point, where he is engaged upon a history of his military career.

MAJ.-GEN. Blair has gone from Newport to Boston for a few days. He had a reception at the latter place. He returns to Newport to meet the Postmaster-General.

MR. F. E. Foster, of the Pension Office, has been appointed Adj.-Gen. of East Virginia, with the rank of Brig.-Gen.

LIEUT. Copley, who has been on duty at the Provost-Marshal's, in Washington, for nearly two years, has been relieved.

COL. R. N. Hudson, of Gen. Fremont's staff, lately on duty on the court-martial of which Gen. Slough is President, has been relieved. Col. Larney McGee takes his place.

BRIG.-GEN. Viele, late Military Governor of Norfolk, arrived in Washington last Friday, from a short visit to New York.

GEN. GROVER, one of the heroes of Port Hudson, arrived at Washington from New Orleans recently. He returns to the Army of the Gulf in a few days.

GEN. Burnside now commands the 23d Army Corps, formerly Gen. Sturgis'. The 9th, Gen. Burnside's old corps, is retained in Kentucky as a reserve.

GEN. Halbert E. Paine has declined to be a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, at the approaching Union Convention.

GEN. Tuttle has been put in nomination by the Democrats for the position of Governor of Iowa. He is a Republican in politics.

CAPT. Reno, brother of the lamented Gen. Reno, has recently married one of the wealthiest and most beautiful ladies of Harrisburg.

BRIG.-GEN. Isaac F. Quinby, who was recently with Gen. Grant's Army, is in command of the conscript camp at Elmira, N. Y.

MAJ. Herman Schloeter, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, has been assigned to duty as commander of the military prisons of St. Louis.

GEN. Hooker has been at Washington for some days, engaged upon his report of operations on the Rappahannock, and his pursuit of Lee up to the battle of Gettysburg.

A LETTER signed by four rebel surgeons at Fort Delaware, where nearly 10,000 prisoners are confined, contradicts the report that the officers in charge are cruel and negligent. The prisoners acknowledge they are well treated.

CONDEMNED United States horses are being purchased in Cincinnati by enterprising farmers, and, with careful attention, they make the horses as good as they were when originally purchased by the Government.

COL. James B. Kean, who organized the 77th New York regiment, while member of Congress, and commanded it in several engagements, having lost his health in the service, has been honorably discharged, at his own request.

MAJ.-GEN. Butler and family were at the White Mountains, New Hampshire, last week. It is said that six horses and two magnificent carriages comprised part of Gen. Butler's baggage.

COL. Cornyn, who was killed in a rencontre at Corinth, died on the anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek, where, as surgeon of the 1st Missouri Infantry, he attended Gen. Lyon in his last moments.

DR. Greenleaf A. Wilbur, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for Maine, has brought suit against the Augusta Age for a libel, in which he was charged with exempting conscripts for bribes.

GEN. Cutler, of Wisconsin, has resigned. He has never entirely recovered from the wounds he received last year, although he has been in active service all through the last campaign of the Army in the East.

COL. N. A. M. Dudley has been appointed Inspector-General of the Department of the Gulf. Capt. J. E. Cowen, until recently one of Gen. Weitzel's staff, has been promoted to a majority.

MAJOR-GEN. Foster, accompanied by his staff, visited Baltimore on Monday, for the purpose of attending the wedding of Gen. F.'s brother. The party returned to their headquarters at Old Point in the afternoon.

Among the officers at Saratoga is Col. Percy Windham, the English Colonel of the First New Jersey Cavalry. He has a wound unhealed in one of his limbs, and limps somewhat as he walks. Mrs. Gen. Banks is at the Springs.

THE remains of the late Gen. William Nelson, who was killed at Louisville by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, about six months ago, were removed on the 19th inst. from Can Hill Cemetery, Louisville, to Camp Dick Robinson.

GEN. Hancock, who was wounded at Gettysburg, is slowly recovering, and expects to be in a few days removed to West Point from Norristown, Pa., where he has been staying for some time past.

GEN. Shackelford, who was instrumental in the capture of the guerrilla Morgan, has been presented by the citizens of Todd county, Ky., with a horse, called the "Todd county charger."

WHILE Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler was riding down Fayette street, near Barnum's, in Baltimore, on Friday of last week, his horse slipped and fell down. The General's leg was caught under the horse, and his knee seriously injured.

GEN. G. M. Dodge, accompanied by Maj. G. Harry Stone, Chief of Artillery, Dr. Marsh, Medical Director, and Lieut. Tichnor, A. D. C., arrived in St. Louis, on the 19th. The General is in en route for Council Bluffs, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

GEN. Ransom is still at Natchez with his brigade—the 11th and 72d Illinois, and 14th and 17th Wisconsin regiments—and he has succeeded in capturing 3,000 bales of cotton, about 200 mules in the interior, and the 11th Illinois, Col. Coates, are guarding them.

THE first military execution in Gen. Banks' Department took place on the 14th inst. John Scott, a private in the 1st Louisiana Volunteers, an Englishman, was shot to death with musketry, for having killed Maj. Dullard, commanding the post at Donaldsonville, La.

MAJ.-GEN. Sickles, at last accounts, was at Saratoga Springs, recovering from his wound and practicing on a hobby-horse, preparatory to his return to the saddle. A few days ago he invited a party of prominent clergymen to dine with him.

COL. John T. Toland, 34th Ohio regiment, was killed during the expedition having for its main object the destruction of railroad communication between Richmond and East Tennessee, and thence southward, at and near Wytheville, Wythe county, Virginia.

MAJOR W. R. Rowley, of Gen. Grant's staff, but for some months past detailed for duty as District Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, Ky., was relieved on the 22d, and appointed Provost Marshal of the District of Tennessee. By order of the General Commanding, he will report for duty at Vicksburg immediately.

AMONG the slain in Gen. Sibley's expedition against the Indians was John Bremer, a wealthy Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, and former officer on the staff of Lord Raglan. He had come from England on a buffalo hunt in the Northwest, and took a nominal position upon Gen. Sibley's staff to gratify his taste of adventure.

MAJ.-GENERAL Trimble, formerly of Baltimore, Brig.-Gen. Kemper, and several other rebel officers, wounded and captured at Gettysburg, were taken to Baltimore on Saturday. All the rebel officers in hospital in that vicinity, who are sufficiently recovered to be moved, are to be sent immediately to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie.

SURGEON Madison Mills, Medical Director on Gen. Grant's staff, has been relieved and placed upon the retired list, and Surgeon John Moore, of the U. S. Army, has been appointed to fill the position. Surgeon Brewer, Medical Purveyor, has been relieved, at his own request, and Surgeon Ridgely has accepted the appointment, and entered upon his duties.

COL. Mott, having been implicated in a recent affray in Yorkville, Coroner Ranney, after investigating the case, made an official report to Gen. Canby, entirely exonerating him from all blame. He says, "The facts clearly show that he was vigilant, discreet, and engaged in the discharge of his official duties at the time, and was also sober."

COL. Brian, a wealthy resident of Nashville, Tenn., who was sent South for disloyalty, was murdered at a watering place in Powell's Valley, Tennessee, recently, for his money. The murderers entered his room at night and affected their purpose. They are said to have been Confederate guerrillas.

MAJ. Robert Morris, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, died suddenly at the Libby Prison, on the 20th inst. Maj. Morris was a grandson of Robert Morris of Revolutionary memory, and was twenty-six years of age. His remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery, and attended to the grave by the captive officers of his regiment.

A COURTS of honor has been organized in Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans' Department. A few days ago the wife of Gen. Rosecrans secured the necessary badges, and with her own hand pinned them to the breasts of sixty-odd men of the 10th Ohio. Among the officers honored with the decoration are Col. Burke, Capt. Fitzgerald, and Lieut. O'Neil.

BRIG.-GEN. W. H. Lytle was recently presented by his old command, the 10th Ohio Volunteers, with a Maltese cross of solid gold, with a large emerald set in the centre, studded with diamonds. Attached to the cross is a silver shield and pin, by which it is secured to the breast of the wearer—the whole making the handsomest badge that can be worn by a soldier.

GENS. Archer and Jones are the only rebel officers now on Johnston's Island, Ohio, holding that rank. Gen. Jones is a Virginia by birth, and was captured at the battle of Gettysburg. His brother is a merchant at St. Paul, Minnesota. Col. Humphrey, captured at Champion's Station, Mississippi, owns three plantations at Port Gibson, worth more than \$3,000. Many others are men of large property.

GEN. Burnside has issued the following order, announcing "that the order placing Lieut.-Colonel Hanson, of the 20th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under arrest for the surrender of Lebanon, was issued under an entire misapprehension of the facts of the case, and he wishes to remove the impression the arrest may have occasioned, and to commend Colonel Hanson and his troops for their behavior on the occasion."

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given to Brigadier McArthur a few evenings ago at Chicago. Among those present were, Hon. L. B. Trumbull, Hon. I. N. Arnold,

Gen. Farnsworth, Capt. McGlashen, John McArthur, St. Col. J. H. Tucker, George Steele, Lieut. Col. Beale of Wisconsin, Col. Samuel Raymond, Hon. John Wentworth, and Messrs. Valentine, Armour, McAllister, Anthony and other well known gentlemen.

COL. James C. Rice, of Albany, has been made a brigadier-general. He originally went out as a subaltern in a New York regiment; was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run; was subsequently promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 44th, of which, soon after going into active service, he was made colonel, and of which, except when acting as brigadier, he has had the immediate command through all its history.

CAPT. Ulric Dahlgren, formerly of the staff of Major-General Hooker, but more lately leading a picket force to brilliant exploits in the rear of the rebel army, is to be the colonel of a volunteer cavalry regiment, soon to be formed out of the drafted men. Two regiments of this kind, to serve for three years, are to be formed. Col. Dahlgren was severely wounded at Hagerstown, and had a leg amputated. He is now at Newport.

ON the 18th inst., Major-Gen. John J. Peck assumed command of the 18th Army Corps, at Newbern, N. C., and announced the following as his staff: Major Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Surgeon D. W. Hand, Medical Director; Lieut.-Col. Francis Dow, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. R. C. Webster, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Charles R. Sterling, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. James D. Outwater, Aid-de-Camp. The remainder of the staff will be announced in future orders.

A COURT-MARTIAL is in session, in New Orleans, for the trial of Col. J. S. Morgan, 90th N. Y. V., upon charges of drunkenness and misbehavior before the enemy, at Donaldsonville. The witnesses thus far examined are Gen. Weitzel, Col. Dudley, 30th Massachusetts, Col. Birge, 13th Connecticut, Col. Van Zandt, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 91st New York, and Surgeon Briggs of the latter regiment. Col. Morgan had been recommended for a star by the officers of the brigade in his charge a few days before the action at Donaldsonville.

MAJOR Prime, of the U. S. Engineers, has been tendered the appointment of Brigadier-General, and declined it. He graduated, at the head of his class, in 1850. At the siege of Vicksburg, he served as Chief of Engineers. Major Prime's declination to wear the brigadier's star is probably accounted for by the fact, that as a general he would be more likely to be ordered to the field, where he would not have an opportunity of acting with the Engineer Corps, and devoting himself to the peculiar scientific duties for which he is so eminently suited.

GENERAL Francis C. Barlow, who was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, has been removed to his home in New York city. He entered the service as a private in the Twelfth New York Militia, but was soon promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, which regiment he led through the Peninsula campaign. Subsequently, at Antietam, he was severely wounded, and for gallantry in that battle he was made a brigadier-general. After the battle of Chancellorsville he was assigned to the command of a division in the Eleventh Corps. At Gettysburg he was again wounded, and for a time his recovery was thought to be impossible, but he is now doing well.

COL. J. H. Leavenworth, commanding District troops on the Santa Fé road, has published an order, dated at Fort Larned, Kansas, in which he pays a high compliment to Lieutenants George Eayres and John Eddington, commanding section 9th Wisconsin battery, and the non-commissioned officers and privates of the detachment, for the active, arduous, and extraordinarily prompt manner in which, in the space of five days, they reinforced the beleaguered Post of Fort Larned, Kansas, the detachment (with one other detachment,) having achieved an average of forty-eight miles per day in marching to the scene of operations.

COL. Adams, 1st Minnesota regiment, is in Washington convalescing from wounds received at Gettysburg. He was wounded six different times. The first divided the fifth rib, the ball passing through the left lung and going out at the back. Shortly afterwards, a ball struck him in the groin of the left leg, and immediately following, a ball struck him about the calf of the same leg, which has not yet been extracted. He was struck three times more, but the wounds were very slight. This was at the beginning of the fight and at the time of the charge of the Second corps. After being wounded, Colonel Adams lay upon the field four days without attendance. Col. Adams has been twice wounded before, at Malvern Hill and at Antietam.

A CURIOUS DEMAND.

A FEW days ago, a dilapidated individual presented himself at the disbursing office of the Department of the Interior, when the following dialogue ensued:—

"Sir," said he, "I have called for an amount of money due to me as a clerk in the — bureau since 1861."

"Since 1861!" ejaculated the clerk, "why?—why have you not settled before?"

"Because, sir, at that time I was required to take the oath of allegiance; and, being a Democrat, I could not conscientiously affix my name to any paper which should virtually prove an evidence of my endorsement of the Administration. But a change has come over me, for I believe the accursed rebellion is played out, and the Southern Confederacy a failure; I have taken the oath, and intend to abide by it, and if you examine the books you will find that my name is —, and that the — bureau owes me three months' pay."

An examination proved the truth of the man's statement.

A COMMUNICATION from Beauregard's Chief of Staff, published in the Charleston *Mercury*, announces that the negroes in arms captured on Morris Island are held subject to the order of the Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with the act of the Rebel Congress, directing the delivery of such captured negroes to the Governors of the States in which the capture might be made.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

FLAG STEAMER DINSMORE.

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Aug. 18, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Sir—Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works. Early in the morning, General Gillmore opened all his batteries upon Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space. About the same time, I moved up the entire available naval force, leading with my flag in the *Weehawken*, followed by the *Catskill*, *Nahant*, and *Montauk*—the *Passaic* and *Patuxent* in reserve for Sumter; the *Ironsides* in position opposite to Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin, at long range, viz., *Canandaigua*, J. F. Grun, *Mahaska*, Commander J. B. Creighton, *Chamarron*, Commander A. K. Hughes, *Ottawa*, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davis, *Dai Ching*, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Chaplin, *Lodona*, Lieutenant-Commander E. Brodhead.

As the tide rose, the *Weehawken* was closed to about 450 yards of Wagner; the other three monitors followed, and the *Ironsides* was taken as near as her great draught of water permitted. After a steady and well-directed fire, Wagner was silenced about 9.13 A. M., and that of our own vessels was slackened in consequence. Meanwhile, the fire of our shore batteries was working effectually upon the gorge of Sumter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner. At this time, the flag was shifted to the *Passaic*, which, with the *Patuxent*, both having rifled guns, steamed up the channel until within two thousand yards of Fort Sumter, when fire was opened on the gorge, angle and southeast front of the work. The *Patuxent* fired very well, and is believed to have struck the southeast front nine consecutive times. To all this Sumter scarcely replied; Wagner was silenced; and battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire at the *Passaic* and *Patuxent*.

It was now noon; the men had been hard at work from daybreak and needed rest—so I withdrew the vessels to give them dinner. During the afternoon, our shore batteries continued the fire at Sumter with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending the *Passaic* and *Patuxent*, to prevent Wagner from repairing damages. The fort replied briskly, but in a short time left off firing. I am not able to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distant view of Sumter allowed me. Our entire power is not yet developed as it will be daily, while the enemy is damaged without being able to repair.

The officers and men of the vessels have done their duty well, and will continue to do so. All went well with us, save one sad exception, Captain Rodgers, my Chief of Staff, was killed, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing near him. Captain Rodgers had more than once asked, on this occasion, if he should go with me as usual or resume the command of his vessel, the *Catskill*, and he repeated the query twice during the morning—the last time, on the deck of the *Weehawken*, just while preparing to move into action. In each instance I replied, "Do as you choose." He finally said, "Well, I will go in the *Catskill* and the next time with you." The *Weehawken* was lying about 1,000 yards from Wagner, and the *Catskill*, with my gallant friend, just inside of me, the fire of the fort coming in steadily. Observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the *Weehawken* to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed when I noticed the *Catskill* was also under way, which I remarked to Captain Calhoun. It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers detected the movement of the *Weehawken*, and was determined to be closer to the enemy, if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a position for the *Weehawken*, and soon after it was reported that the *Catskill* was going out of action, with a signal flying that her captain was disabled. He had been killed instantly.

It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for, the close and confidential relations which the duties of Fleet-Captain necessarily occasioned, impressed me deeply with the worth of Captain Rodgers. Brave, intelligent, and highly capable, devoted to his duty, and to the flag under which he passed his life, the country cannot afford to lose such men. Of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when he could. I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains; and the country will not, I am sure, omit to honor the memory of one who has not spared his life in her hour of trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NAVAL ORDERS.

DETACHED.

Commander Macomb from the command of the *Genesee* and ordered to return North.Commander Collins from the command of the *Octorara* and ordered to return North.Commander Rhind from the command of the *Wabash* and ordered to command the gunboat *Pontiac*.Commander Bankhead from the command of the *Florida* and waiting orders.Commander Howell from special duty in New York and ordered to the command of the *Metacomb*.Lieutenant Commander W. Queen from ordnance duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Florida*.Lieut. Commander Earl English from the command of the *Sagamore* and ordered to return North.Chief Engineer John W. Moore, from the *Richmond* and waiting orders.Acting Master Robert F. Wyatt from the *Genesee* and waiting orders.Acting Assistant Paymaster George C. Taylor from the *Seaside* and ordered North.Second Assistant Engineer Robert Potts from the *Montauk* and waiting orders.Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. Madison Case from the *Danville*.Boatswain John Bates from the *Potomac* and ordered North.Captain James Alden from command of the *Richmond*, and ordered to command the steamer *Fort Jackson*, vice Captain Henry Walker detached at his own request.Lieut. Commander Joseph M. Bradford, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Neipsie*.Lieutenant Gilbert S. Wiltse, from the *Dacotah* and ordered to the *Richmond*.Lieutenant Winfield S. Sebley, from the *Richmond*, and granted thirty days' leave.Assistant Engineer Samuel V. Stillings from the staff boat *Elia*, and ordered to report to Admiral Paulding, at New York Navy Yard, for duty on the U. S. steamer *Grand Gulf*.Acting Master A. N. Gould from the *Octorara* and waiting orders.First Assistant Engineer G. B. N. Towers from the *Richmond*, and ordered to special duty at Boston, Mass.Second Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher from the *Marblehead* and waiting orders.Gunner James Thayer from the *Richmond* and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard.Gunner Wm. Cheney from the New York Navy Yard ordered to the *Richmond*.Third Assistant Engineer Nelson Ross from the *Kensington* and ordered to the South Blockading Squadron.Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Fisher from the prize steamer *Glyde* and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.Boatswain Peter A. Chaser from the *Wabash* and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Josiah H. Culver from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to duty on the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Pray from the *Bainbridge*, and ordered to Port Royal.Acting Paymaster Wm. A. Mann, from the *DeKalb*, and granted leave of absence.Acting First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Dobb, from the *Dacotah*, ordered to Squadron off Charleston.Acting Assistant Paymaster W. T. Hosford, Acting Master H. R. Billings, Acting Ensigns M. Hall, W. B. Cobb, W. L. Bowers, and C. Wiley, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Higginbotham, Acting Gunner F. Cassidy, Acting Chief Engineer H. C. Maxson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer B. Taylor, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Dempsey, from the *Alabama*, Acting Master E. C. Merriman, from the *Santiago de Cuba*, Acting Masters' Mates Henry W. Loring and Nathan W. Wait, from the *Alabama*.Acting Assistant Surgeon N. S. Campbell, from the *Key-stone State*, and ordered to Port Royal.Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, from the *R. R. Cuyler*, and ordered to the *Port Royal*.Second Assistant Engineer Thomas K. Dukehart, from the *Kathadin*, and ordered North to examination.Ensigns Charles D. Jones, David D. Wemple, John J. Read, John H. Read, and Edward O. Hazeltine, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for their final examination.Acting Engineer Sidney Hall, detached from the *Alabama*, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alfred E. Every and Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. R. Hoet, granted leave of absence.

ORDERED.

Commodore Thatcher has received preparatory orders to command the frigate *Colorado*, vice Captain Goldsborough, detached and ordered North.Captain John DeCamp to the command of the steam frigate *Wabash*.Commander Armstrong has received preparatory orders to command the steam sloop *San Jacinto*, vice commander Febiger, detached and waiting orders.Commander Newcomb to command the gunboat *Tioga*.Commander Leroy has received preparatory orders to command the sloop-of-war *Owida*.Lieutenant Commander Wm. W. Low to command the gunboat *Octorara*.Lieutenant Commander Grafton's order to command the *Sagamore* is revoked, and he is ordered to command the gunboat *Genesee*.Acting Second Assistant Engineer Jacob D. Rogers, to the *Glyde*.Acting Master's Mate G. B. Knowlton, to the *Ohio*.Acting Assistant Paymasters W. W. Barry and E. G. Musgrave, to Cairo, Illinois; Acting Gunner Wm. Betts and Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. Gaston, to steamer *Grand Gulf*; Acting Assistant Paymaster to the *Pennbina*.Acting Paymaster W. D. Churchill, to the *Neipsie*; Acting Assistant Paymaster C. R. Howard, to the Mississippi Squadron.Acting Assistant Paymaster E. B. Southwork, Acting First Assistant Engineer Henry Hill, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer T. M. Dykes, to the *Grand Gulf*.Third Assistant Engineer Abraham Kirby, to the *Richmond*.Ensign Geo. W. Wood, ordered to the *Dacotah*.Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Brink, ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.Chief Engineer Jackson Maxwell, to the *Richmond*.

Assistant Surgeons Jos. W. Shively, Henry F. McSherry, John J. Gibson and Samuel J. Jones to their examination.

Ensigns Mortimer Johnson, Hayden L. French and Geo. M. Brown, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell, to the screw sloop *Seminole*, now at New Orleans.Acting Assistant Paymaster A. B. Robinson, to screw steamer *Pinola*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. W. Kelly, to Cairo, Ill.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel N. Brayton, to the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Pacific Squadron, to relieve Assistant Surgeon W. C. Lyman, ordered home.Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, to screw steamer *Kathadin*.Third Assistants James M. Clark, E. D. Leavitt, jr., and F. G. Coggin, to side-wheel steamer *Mackinaw*.Third Assistant Engineer W. H. Harrison, to iron-clad steamer *New Ironsides*.Acting Assistant Engineer Thomas McGough, to screw steamer *Danville*.

Third Assistant Engineer Augustus F. Nagle, to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Ensign H. F. Moffat, to the *Fort Jackson*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. B. Crosby, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. T. Mansfield, to the *Neipsie*.Second Assistant Engineer Albert Morely, ordered to the *Neipsie*.Sailmaker Theodore C. Herbert, ordered to the steam sloop *Hartford*, vice Sailmaker John J. Holbrook, waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

Acting Chief Engineer Wm. H. Green, Acting C. Lee Moses, Acting Ensign Charles R. Bryant, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert Getty, Acting Master H. M. Bonney, Acting Master's Mate Levi S. Mann, C. C. Johnson and Edward Napier, Acting Master's Mate Horace B. Miller.

DISMISSED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel T. Quimby, for negligence and inefficiency, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Neal, and Acting Masters' Mates Benjamin Russell, S. D. Lane and Wm. Young, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Henderson, Acting Ensign Samuel Merrill, Acting Masters' Mates John M. Braisted and F. Kemble.

APPOINTED.

John J. Duffield, Edward G. Bishop, and Thos. H. Dickson, Acting Assistant Paymasters.

James Courtney, John T. Franklin, Charles R. Jones, Gorham S. Johnson, William K. Orcutt, John Wright, Harrison B. Cleaves, Charles C. Chamberlain, J. M. M. Ross, M. Meyers, David Wagner, N. F. Vaughan, Thomas W. Lewis, John E. Wright, Charles W. Spooner, C. H. Stout, and Johnson M. Tucker, Acting Masters' Mates.

Thomas M. Hare, John L. Minston, Edward Roberts, and Andrew H. Bagby, First Assistant Engineers.

Daniel C. Stillson, Charles McMillan, John W. Paul, George Waddle, Cornelius McCoy, and John Cullen, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

Charles J. Morgan, S. A. Bryant, R. T. Erring, Frederick House, George M. Hayman, and George F. Hook, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

Samuel B. Hooker, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

John Rogers and Reuben A. Turner, Acting Masters.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER blockade runner left Queenstown on the 13th instant. She came from Clyde, and is described as a long, rakish-looking two-funnelled steamer, originally employed on ordinary river traffic.

THE British steamer *Junco* was overhauled by the Federal steamer *Kearsage*, off Fayal, on the 23d of July. No contraband of war was found on board of the *Junco*, and the *Kearsage* allowed her to proceed.

THE ship *Francis B. Cutting*, which arrived at this port on Monday from Liverpool, reports that while in latitude 41° 10', longitude 44° 20', she was boarded by the pirate *Florida*, and bonded for \$10,000, when she was permitted to pursue her course.

WE have the report of the arrival off Charleston of the fine side-wheel steamer *Philadelphia*, Captain Roynolds, which is to be the flag-ship of Admiral Dahlgren. The *Dismore* was found to be too small for the transaction of the immense business of the fleet.

A BOARD of officers, composed of Lieutenant Commander Blake, of the *Entaw*; Volunteer Lieutenant Ives, of the *Potomac* Flotilla, and Acting Master Eldridge, of the *Elia*, are in session at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of examining Masters' Mates for promotion to Ensigns.

IT is reported that the British Government has made an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the *Peterhoff*. In the meantime, however, Judge Betts has made an order that she, together with her tackle and stores, be appraised, and it is understood that the Navy Department will take her at the appraisal.

A DISPATCH at the Merchants' Exchange Room, Boston, reports the following blockade runners at Bermuda, 4th inst.:—British steamers *Gibraltar*, *Banshee*, *Harriet Pichney*, *Mail*, *Elia*, *Gladiator* and *Spalding*. Also the rebel steamers *Lady Davis*, *Eugene* and *Advance*. The *Sumter* was also in port. She has two guns which measure seven feet and eight inches around the breech.

A LAUNCH of the *Wabash* was captured near Cumming's Point by the Confederate blockade runner *Junco*, Lieutenant Porcher commanding, on the night of the 4th inst. The launch contained a crew of twenty-two men, under the command of Acting Master E. L. Haines, of the *Pouchatan*, and carried a twelve-pound howitzer. Twelve of the crew jumped overboard, and the remainder, including Haines, surrendered. Two of our men were subsequently arrested on Sullivan's island, having swam over two miles from the captured launch.

ORDERS have gone from the Navy Department to St. Louis, directing the new iron-clad vessel *Ozark* to be completed for sea-service immediately. The *Ozark*, it will be remembered, has on board a new destructive war-weapon which was invented sometime ago in the Mediterranean by Chief Engineer Whittaker, U. S. N., who was ordered home to have his apparatus applied to the vessel. The *Ozark* has one Ericsson turret. She is 189 feet long, 50 feet wide, and draws five feet of water. She has six boilers, four engines and four propellers. The turret is 20 feet inside diameter and six inches thick; and the armor plates are three inches thick.

THE war-worn *Brooklyn* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock, after an absence of over two years from a Northern port. She left Philadelphia in December, 1861, and reported to Flag Officer McKean in January, 1862. She did excellent duty on the blockade, and entered the Mississippi river with Admiral Farragut, and was in all the principal battles on that river. She has been in the Texas blockade. She left New Orleans on the 13th instant, stopping at Charleston, where she took on board the bodies of Captain George W. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury, of the *Catskill*.

Second Assistant Engineer, G. McNabb; Third Assistant Engineer, P. Fennity.

LOSS OF THE BRIG BAINDRIDGE.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* foundered off Cape Hatteras while on her way from New York to Port Royal on Friday, the 21st. A mulatto man, who thinks himself the only survivor of the ship's company, brings the intelligence. He was picked up by the brig *South Boston* on Friday afternoon, and brought to the port of Philadelphia. The *Bainbridge* left this port on the 18th inst., and encountered the hurricane which visited our coast on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of this month. She carried a crew of about one hundred souls all told, and the following is a correct list of her officers:—

Acting Master Commanding—Thomas J. Dwyer.
Ensign and Executive Officer—A. G. Stebbins.
Assistant Surgeon—E. H. Allitt.
Assistant Paymaster—C. C. Walden.
Ensign and Sailing Master—John T. Hughes, Edwin E. Drake.

Master's Mates—Elias Smith, Jr., Ralph G. Hotchkiss,
Benjamin N. Hamlin, and Charles P. Moore.
Paymaster's Clerk—Francis W. Conselyea.
Surgeon's Steward—S. Horace Smith.

The *Bainbridge* was built at the Charlestown Navy Yard in 1842, and her tonnage was 259. She carried six short 32-pounders and one 32-pounder Parrott. At the breaking out of the rebellion she was sent to Aspinwall to protect our interests in those waters. In November of last year, during the prevalence of a terrific gale, she had a very narrow escape from foundering at her anchors in Aspinwall Bay. Her guns and stores were thrown overboard, and it was only by the most arduous labor that the vessel was saved. Finally the officers and men were obliged to quit the vessel; but they returned to her after the gale had subsided. The *Bainbridge* is the vessel which Lieutenant Hunter brought home from the Brazilian station without permission, he believing her at that time to be unseaworthy. The affair created quite an excitement at the time, and Lieutenant Hunter was dismissed from the service for his unofficerlike conduct.

It was the intention of the Navy Department when the iron-clad fleet was first sent to Charleston, to dispatch a supplementary vessel, to be used for the comfort of the officers and crews of those trying craft. Experience has shown how injurious to health the confined quarters of the armored vessels are. The French *La Normandie* has lately returned from a cruise in the Tropics, where it was found that an iron-clad in a tropical climate proved a very coffin to her officers and crew. The latitude of Charleston verges on the tropical, and the experience of our men in the armored vessels there bears up the report brought back by *La Normandie*.

It is pleasant, therefore, to record that, after many delays, necessitated by various circumstances, the design of the Department has at last been carried into execution. The *Key West*, an A No. 1 propeller of 713 tons register, drawing about ten feet two inches of water, and built in New York in 1862, was fitted up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for this purpose, and her name changed to the suggestive one of the *Home*. Every care was taken to give the *Home* the most comfortable arrangement for the accommodation of the class for whom it was intended.

The *Home* was fully completed last week, and sailed for Charleston with her ice chests full, and a small cargo of lemons, fresh meat, vegetables, and other relishes for our brave sailors at Charleston. Some slight derangement in her machinery induced her return to Brooklyn on Sunday, but she sailed again on Tuesday of this week, and doubtless by this time has been enthusiastically welcomed by the half-smothered men of the iron-clads off Charleston.

ADMIRAL Wilkes has been staying at the Clarendon, in Saratoga.

CAPTAIN John Rodgers, the hero of the iron-clad fight with the rebel ram *Atlanta*, is at the Astor House.

ADMIRAL Farragut is still at Hastings, upon the Hudson, where he is recuperating his health, and receiving many of his friends daily.

ADMIRAL Goldsborough is the President of the Examining Board at the Naval Academy, and is now attending to that duty at Newport, R. I.

It was Josiah Gordon Woodbury, of Bedford, N. H. and not Jesse P. Woodbury, late Assistant U. S. District Attorney of this District, who was killed in the turret of the *Catakill*, before Charleston, last week.

ENSIGN H. Moffat, who was wounded and lost an arm while in the U. S. sloop *Richmond* in her first attack upon Vicksburg, has been ordered in the Fort Jackson Camp James Alden.

A PAPER has been in circulation in this city and obtained numerous signatures, acknowledging Admiral Farragut's great services to the country, and asking of him to name time and place when he will meet the citizens of New York anxious to testify to him their appreciation of his chivalrous and valuable services in behalf of the Union.

The following officers have arrived at New York hotels during the week:—E. Tilgham, L. Dyson, A. N. Bates, J. E. Walley, F. Willett, F. H. Taylor, J. E. Stickney, J. D. Warren, A. N. Bates, E. Hubbard, R. Z. R. J. H. McKibbin, F. Mullet, L. W. Frost, R. P. Swann, D. W. Ossers, A. H. Thomas, Q. L. Wallace, N. B. McLaughlin and H. Wilson.

The following officers compose the staff of Admiral Dahlgren:—
Fleet Captain—George W. Rodgers (Chief of Staff, deceased). Flag Lieutenant—Moreau Forrest. Admiral's Secretary—Horace L. Peterson. Flag Ensign and Signal Officer—Le Rue P. Adams. Flag Ensign—Henry Glass. Admiral's Clerks—John D. Ellis, Frederick T. Mason.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

The work at this yard is steadily on the increase. Never in its history has so much been doing as at the present time. The wharves are crowded with vessels undergoing repairs. The Potomac Flotilla is large, and it keeps the yard very busy. The gunboats *Leslie*, *Dragon*, *Tulip*, *Ella*, *King Philip*, *Buiah*, and *Anacostia*, and the mortar schooner *Wm. Bates* are all undergoing repairs, and will be ready in a few days.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Affairs at this yard are progressing as well as usual. The side-wheel steamer *Winooski* is nearly ready for sea. The *Magna* will soon be ready to go into commission. The rigging is all set up, and she begins to again look like a thing of life. The *Pegot*, screw, has her machinery nearly all on board, and will be fitted for sea with dispatch. The *Houqua* is nearly ready. The iron-clad *Monadnock* is progressing slowly with her plating. The prize steamer *Britannia* is to be fitted out as a blockader. The *Tuscarora* and *Iron Age* are still lying off the yard. Two new sea-going steamers are soon to be commenced. Three large ships are to be commenced shortly, one of them of such gigantic dimensions as to require an enlargement of one of the ship houses to accommodate it. The whole number of men employed now is about 3,300, and this number will be somewhat increased in about a month hence. Considerable sensation has been caused in the yard, by an increase of wages in some of the principal gangs, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

There are over four thousand men employed at the Yard in the different departments, who are doing their best to

dispatch the work on the vessels as rapidly as possible. The work done at this station since the breaking out of the rebellion seems almost incredible. At the present time the following vessels are in different stages of repairs—*Shamrock*, 10; *Susquehanna*, 14; *Sonora*, 8; *Mauinee*, 7; *Unas*, 3; *Kensington*, 3; *Pembina*, 7; *Dauen*, 6; *Schago*, 8; *Fort Jackson*, 11; *Fahkee*, 3; *Richmond*, 17; *Supply*, 6; *Hartford*, 17; *Emma*, *Miantonomah*, *Honduras*, *Paul Jones*, 9; *R. R. Cuyler*, 11; *Penobscot*, 5; *Augusta*, *Newbern*, *Commodore Reed*, *Ajax*, *Honeysuckle*.

NAVAL STATION AT BALTIMORE.

The following vessels are undergoing repairs at this station—the steamers *Daylight*, *Maratanza*, *Dacotah*, *Penguin*, *Morse*, *Crusader*, *Stepping Stones*, and *Zouave*. The gunboat *Mackinac* has arrived to receive her machinery.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

There is nothing new to make mention of in the revenue cutter service. The six new steam-cutters are progressing finely, and by the first of next year they will all be officered and manned and doing duty on the coast.

The steamer *Cuyahoga*, Captain John McGunn, arrived here on Tuesday evening, having on board Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York, and Mr. Stillman, Inspector of Supplies and Equipments for this district. These gentlemen have been on a visit to all of the ports of entry on the eastern coast, scanning all the revenue cutters, custom-houses, &c., on their route. The following is a list of the *Cuyahoga's* officers:—Captain, John McGunn; First Lieutenant, S. Treadway; Second Lieutenants, R. Ralston, F. Barr; Third Lieutenant, D. Ritchie; Chief Engineer, J. W. Hopper; First Assistant Engineer, S. Hamilton.

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SQUADRON

NAME OF VESSEL.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
Toucey.	Capt. Martin.	Castine, Me.
Black.	Capt. Hyde.	Eastport, Me.
Dobbin.	Capt. Webster.	Portland, Me.
Morris.	Capt. Knapp.	Boston, Mass.
Thompson.	Capt. Knapp.	New York, R. I.
Chicago.	Capt. McGown.	New York.
*Miami.	Lieut. Fenger.	New York.
*Naustick.	Lieut. Wilson.	New York.
Crawford.	Capt. Fenger.	New York.
*Hawkeye.	Capt. Cornell.	Baltimore.
*Mellane.	Capt. Dungan.	Ragahannock.
*Hercules.	Lieut. Baker.	Chesapeake.
*Tiger.	Capt. Allen.	Chesapeake.
*Falcon.	Capt. Silver.	Fortress Monroe.
Forward.	Capt. Ottinger.	Newburn.
Agassiz.		Beaufort, N. C.
Brown.		Beaufort, N. C.

* Steamer.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

THE ARMY AND THE NATION.

WE take it that one of the most important results in the great moral transformation of the American people effected by the War for the Union is the altered tone of public sentiment which has silently grown up in the minds of men in regard to our National Army, understanding, of course, by this term both services—the *Pallas armata*—the embodied war-power of the Nation on land and sea. For the future we are a military people. It is hardly possible that we shall henceforth lapse into the infinitely false and fatal delusions that for a generation or two, at least, have held possession of the public mind. To secure this beyond a doubt, it remains that theory shall consolidate what practice has taught, by the establishment of principles having all the force of a National creed touching the status, rights and relations of the National Army.

It has been often remarked, since the outbreak of the war, that if we had had a standing army of fifty thousand men, the Rebellion never would have occurred. This statement is doubtless quite correct; but it in reality begs the whole question. In order that we should have had an army of fifty thousand men, it was necessary that we should not have had the very order of sentiments and theories in which the Rebellion took root, and without which it never would and never could have seen the light.

To reach to the root of this matter would require a piece of historical analysis quite beyond the scope of the present article. The fact remains, that delusive notions have for many years held possession of the public mind regarding war, war establishments, the Army, military education, and military men. Look at the course of our National Legislation for a generation or two: it has been, with but rare exceptions, repulsive to the Army and Navy—marked by parsimony, and "bound in to saucy doubts and fears." And the tone of public sentiment, especially at the North, has been as bad, if not worse. Its whole tendency has been to frown upon the Army, to isolate it from sympathy and honor, and throw it into an attitude of antagonism. Military men were looked upon as idle pensioners on the public purse, sporting their epaulettes in the fashionable circles of metropolitan society. And this indignity, too, in face of the fact that no service in the world has been so hard-worked as ours: a fact strikingly illustrated in the circumstance that insurance corporations long refused to take risks on army officers, as statistics proved, so severe were the duties and hardships imposed upon our small army, that the ratio of mortality in our service—even in so-called peace times—was greater than in that of any other service in the world, peace and war included!

Among the complexity of causes in which this prejudice had its origin, we may count as prominent ones, first, certain loose political theories and vicious social doctrines brought into the sphere of public thought by the French studies and sympathies of some of our earliest political writers; secondly, the spurious peace-sentimentalism that obtained such currency a few years ago. This notion, originating with a few European doctrinaires, was seized upon by many in this country, especially in the North, and particularly in New England. According to these visionaries, a new millennium of peace had dawned upon the world: war was henceforth to cease, and armies become useless and burdensome anachronisms. It was a curious bit of that Titanic irony we sometimes see in affairs that, just about the time these vagaries reached their climax, a

great European war broke out, involving in it the leading Powers, and shaking the continent to its foundations.

In addition to the causes already enumerated as among the formative influences that gave this false bias to public opinion on military affairs, we should mention the entire absorption of our people in purely material interests. This is undoubtedly a tendency incident to all modern peoples. Our Political Economies tell us much of the Wealth of Nations, but very little of the Strength of Nations. They forget that cardinal truth set forth by BACON in one of his powerful aphorisms, that "Neither is money the sinews of war (as is trivially said,) when the sinews of men's arms, in base and effeminate people, are failing." There appears to be in the life of modern societies a counter movement, so that, often, while their wealth goes on increasing, their strength declines. Now, we do not mean to intimate that the former is not good. This is the age of material developments. We do not expect to restore the age of chivalry, and would not if we could. Modern nations need vast wealth, vast resources. But there is a limit beyond which this tendency cannot safely go; and when it goes so far that Strength declines as Wealth advances, the decay of that nation has begun, and the time comes when even its wealth falls a prey to the invader. "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace," says the Good Book, "his goods are in peace; but when a stronger than he shall come, he taketh from him all his armor wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils."

The South, on these matters, it must be confessed, always held sounder doctrines than the North. The nature of their institutions was doubtless favorable to the military spirit, but there was, besides, always a strong sentiment in the same direction. It is sometimes charged on the *élèves* of our Military Academy that in their tastes and attachments, their political and social views, previously to the war, they very generally assimilated with the South. There is no wonder they did. And yet it is worthy of remark, so strong is the sentiment of loyalty which the service breeds, that, notwithstanding the South has always favored and the North always frowned on the Army, the moment it came to be a question of the disruption of the Nation, the proportion of those educated at our Military Academy who adhered to the flag was greatly in excess of what it would have been had the graduates from the North gone with the North, and the graduates from the South with the South, and had not a very considerable proportion of men over whom the sectional traditions of the South would be supposed to have peculiar sway preserved their fealty to the Union. And in regard to the body of the Army and Navy, President LINCOLN, in his Inaugural Message, signalized the remarkable fact that not a single common soldier or sailor had abandoned his allegiance to the flag.

Let us hope that in the future history of our country, juster views in these regards will prevail—that a military spirit will be cultivated, that the Army will be cherished. "In all grades," says Marshal MARMONT, "the profession of arms is noble, because, for all alike it is composed of sacrifices, and is rewarded, before all, by public estimation and glory. To speak disdainfully of those who compose the rank and file of armies is a kind of blasphemy; even to speak of them with indifference is to misconceive the very conditions of our nature." And more especially is this true in our country. Under our system the civil authority controls the military. The war-power is not the prerogative of the military but of the civil government. The prating, therefore, which is sometimes heard in regard to the dangers of Cæsarism or Military despotism can arise only either from a knavish spirit, or from a fundamental misconception of the genius of our institutions. With us the Army is simply the arm of the Nation: not an arm over the Nation. If it be truly its arm, therefore, its arm for protection and for vengeance, it is a living, incorporate part of the body politic, sharing its sympathies, motives, desires. In the great volunteer army which has been in the field during the past two years, a million of citizens have, for longer or shorter periods, borne arms in the public service. We believe their army life has made them better men and better citizens. That it has raised their sentiment of patriotism, no man who has seen our armies in the field will deny. The feeling of the Army regarding the late attempts to discourage the conscription strikingly illustrates this. We doubt if these attempts would ever have been made if their originators had foreseen

what contempt and indignation they were destined to stir up in the Army—what white fury sat on the lips of men eager to leave the rebels in their front and come to settle accounts with those whom they regarded as worse rebels in the rear.

These tendencies are all profoundly encouraging, no doubt. And yet, powerful though the shock be which the old anti-military prejudices have received, and committed, though we believe we are and will be by the whole current of events to correct practical action as to our war establishments, we readily foresee how strong the temptations to a relapse will be,—how strong will be the attempts, through the machinery of partisan politics, operating on the passions and interests of men quick to forget the lesson when the immediate material occasion is removed. While battles in the field go on, therefore, there is no need of a battle for the Army itself. The UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is designed as an arena on which this contest may be fought. We shall bring what strength we can, entrenched behind what we believe to be impregnable positions, to the service of this cause. We believe in the Army. We believe it is a necessity to the Nation. This does not mean, perforce, that we favor bloated and expensive war establishments or a huge standing army. What is important is that the spirit and temper of the Nation be right on these great questions. This is the one paramount aim of this JOURNAL. We have no other creed than the Army has—the creed of loyalty, the creed of nationality. Of party politics we know nothing and care nothing. With such aims our enterprise is launched forth, and committed to the consideration of both branches of the United Service.

THE REDUCTION OF FORT SUMTER.

It is with no slight gratification that we are able to open the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with the illuminated initial of the reduction of Fort Sumter. We have not, as yet, the tidings of the actual surrender: but this mere technicality is of small moment in the face of the crowning fact that the historic fort, whose possession was the first material triumph of the Rebellion, lies to-day a mass of ruins.

The facts thus far developed regarding the reduction of Fort Sumter are too scanty to permit of an appreciation of this notable and highly important piece of engineering. The relations of this to what remains to be done are also still too obscure for us to see the way clearly up to the aim of these operations—the possession of Charleston. It is announced that Gen. GILLMORE is shelling the city with his three-hundred-pounder Parrott rifle. The line of fire to the city is prodigious—four miles and a half: though not beyond the powers of this great engine. He can, no doubt, throw a certain number of shell into Charleston: but the task will ultimately reduce itself to the question of our ability to approach the city and meet the force of the enemy with the bayonet, or to move up the harbor with the fleet of iron-clads.

Fort Sumter, standing as a sentinel midway at the entrance of the harbor, was the key to the approach by water. It was absolutely necessary to eliminate this element from the problem before a single step could be taken. The attack by the iron fleet under Admiral DUPONT, last April, demonstrated conclusively the incapacity of that fleet unaided to reduce Fort Sumter. The weakest of the strongholds of Charleston in its powers of defence, Fort Sumter was the strongest of them all in its powers of offence. The offensive powers of the guns of the iron-clads measured against the offensive powers of the tremendous battery of Fort Sumter proved so inadequate that in the trial, five out of the nine vessels were in an hour so disabled as to be compelled to retire from the combat without having done the fort any considerable damage. This being definitively settled, the present attack has been wisely planned and conducted on different principles. The brunt of the work has been made, this time, to rest on the land force. The Navy has, thus far, played a secondary part. The Monitors have been handled with an excessive delicacy; and even after Fort Sumter was half in ruins, Admiral DAHLGREN appears to have cautiously avoided exposing his vessels to its fire. Having obtained a footing on Morris Island, General GILLMORE immediately began the work of opening parallels and constructing batteries. Over a month was spent on this work, and after considerable practice at various times at Fort Wagner, aided by the Navy, and an assault which turned out disastrous

ly, the bombardment of Fort Sumter was formally begun on Monday, the 17th inst., and continued during the entire week. The range was something unprecedented—a mean of over four thousand yards. The guns used were rifles of a calibre much greater than have ever been used in the history of sieges. Their breaching power as against brick walls was reduced to a mathematical certainty, and the result of the three days' fire was to leave two faces of the fort in ruins.

In the meantime, between our siege batteries on Morris Island and Fort Sumter stands Fort Wagner, which holds out almost unscathed. We know of nothing in the whole history of siege operations more curious than this; and the result is of a nature to revolutionize all received systems of land defences. Side by side stand an improvised sand-work, shoveled up from material under the feet of the workmen, and a regularly constructed brick fort, resting on granite foundations, and mounted with an armament of prodigious strength. In a few hours' bombardment the regular fort is a mass of ruins: after six weeks' firing the irregular improvisation remains intact. It is a lesson to us; a lesson to the world.

Until, therefore, the fleet can pass up *beyond* Fort Sumter, Wagner will remain a formidable obstacle and estoppel to further progress. There is nothing, as yet, to show what method Admiral DAHLGREN proposes for his advance up the harbor. From Fort Sumter across to Fort Moultrie there is a line of obstructions and torpedoes barring the passage. The rebel defences on the right side are also formidable—battery Beauregard, battery Bee, Fort Moultrie, a long work *en crémaillère* above, with Forts Ripley, Johnston, and the Wappoo batteries beyond, while the heavy guns which the rebels some time ago removed from Fort Sumter, have been mounted on the left side of the harbor, from Fort Johnston downwards. We need not say that the attack, both in what has been done and what remains yet to be done, presents a series of problems of great novelty and importance, and that the development of the operations will be followed with the most absorbing interest by the whole professional world.

CAPT. G. W. RODGERS: IN MEMORIAM.

The country has learned through Admiral DAHLGREN's touching announcement of the death of Capt. RODGERS, how noble and precious a life has been offered up for its sake; but to those who were privileged to share the sweet and sacred friendship of this fine soul, a more poignant and lasting grief remains. To each man in the Navy his death will come as a personal calamity, for he was loved with a singular affection by his brother-officers; and the circles at home will long mourn the loss of a friend peculiarly dear and beloved.

The brief facts of RODGERS' death are already familiar to all. Although acting as Fleet-Captain, he resumed command of his old vessel, the Monitor *Catskill*, for the attack of Fort Wagner, and had carried her to within very close range of that work, when a shot, hitting the top of the pilot-house (within which Capt. RODGERS was, directing the action of the ship), broke it inwards, instantly killing the commander. The turrets of our iron-ships have already proved to more than one brave man a worse than Ugolino-tower, fabled in DANTE's wondrous epic. In the last attack on Fort Sumter, in April, the quartermaster of the Monitor *Nahant* was killed and the pilot and captain wounded, by a bolt in the pilot-house, knocked inwards by the impact of a shot. We know well that regrets are unavailing; but this matter must be inquired into. If this calamity is due to any carelessness or imperfection in the construction of these ships, it should be known; for, as Admiral DAHLGREN rightly says, "the country cannot afford to lose such men."

We give in another column such biographical facts as are known of the career of RODGERS, as he moved among men and in the sphere of his professional duties; but what strokes of limner's craft can convey the subtle traits of that pure, sweet, shy soul—of that tender, loving heart? RODGERS' nature presented that fine marriage we sometimes see, of womanly tenderness, delicacy and grace with the most heroic gallantry. Born of a naval family—of a name and ancestry renowned in our maritime annals, his whole life had been devoted to the service, at home and abroad, and for the latter few years of his life, as commander of the school-ship *Constitution*, in connec-

tion with the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It may not be generally known that it was GEORGE RODGERS who saved this ship to the country at the outbreak of the war. A combination of secessionists had been formed to seize this fine vessel, hoist on her the first Confederate flag, and take her out as a privateer. RODGERS penetrated the design, and by his coolness and decision, completely foiled it. He was a skilled sailor—learned in all the theory and practice of his profession—a soul of "courage all compact," and one of the most dashing officers in the Navy. In the attack on Fort Sumter under Admiral DUPONT, in April last, he commanded the *Catskill*; and although his vessel was almost the last in the appointed line of battle, yet when the fleet got within range, he impetuously threw his ship past all the others, carrying her up almost under the very walls of Sumter. The spectators could not help exclaiming, in the words spoken of COLLINGWOOD by NELSON, at Trafalgar, "See how that noble fellow carries his ship into action!" But, indeed, it was natural for him to do spontaneously great and gallant deeds. And one cannot read without a pang the account of Admiral DAHLGREN, which intimates that that very untameable ardor of his, by carrying him within too close range of the rebel fort, may have been the occasion of his death.

But if he was capable of doing great things, he was not capable of doing them with any vulgar ambition of notoriety; and what the public knows of him it knows not by him, but in spite of him. In fact he was not sufficiently worldly-minded for greatness or distinction. There was in his nature a certain subtle shyness or withdrawingness—

"His soul was like a star and dwelt apart."

But this did not interfere with his capacity for the warmest manly friendship. "When I have a friend," said he to the writer on one occasion, "I grapple him to my heart with hooks of steel." Latterly, this tenderness, this subduedness increased much in him, seeming to withdraw him from life, lifting him above the coils and confusions of this "weary and unintelligible world," and made in his mood and manner a certain subtle something that struck his friends and familiars with the sad premonition that he was not long to move among us.

To us, who loved him, his image remains as last we saw him, on the night following the attack on Sumter. We went on board the *Catskill* and spent the night with him. It had been a disastrous day: the whole fleet was in the deepest depression, and it was expected to renew the attack the morning following. Our conversation was prolonged till long after midnight, and at last we lay down, without undressing, on the sofa in the cabin. RODGERS never retired, but when he thought we were asleep he took down his Bible and passed the whole remainder of the night on his knees in prayer. To our mind's eye he remains for ever in this prayerful attitude—

"A statue solid-set,
And moulded in colossal calm."

It does not need a very thorough acquaintance with military matters to be able to see that during the last two years this country has suffered terribly from its failure to profit by the experience of other nations in the organization of armies. We may succeed in spite of our violations of the commonest principles established in the history of war, but it will be with unnecessary sacrifice of life, and through the tuition of suffering and defeat. Viewed in the light of our great fundamental errors, in neglecting the organization of a strong reserve corps, and in failing to exercise more care in the selection of officers, the work accomplished in this war by American soldiers is beyond all praise, and far beyond the anticipations of those who early recognized the default and urged corrective measures.

The Government is now engaged in raising another army. We hope it will not fail to heed the suggestions of the past, but will speedily organize a strong reserve force, so placed that it may be made available in those cases of emergency which continually arise in a great war, and for which we have hitherto been almost invariably unprepared. Two years' experience of campaigning have furnished the material for enough competent officers to save us from the infliction of another lot of politician leaders.

Elsewhere, in this paper, will be found some valuable suggestions on this subject from one of our most accomplished general officers. They are suggestions which he has frequently and earnestly pressed upon

the attention of the Government; not only military men but every reflecting person will readily understand their force and soundness.

We are glad of the effort which is now being made at Washington, to give a closer and more definite organization to the Signal Corps. This body sprang suddenly into existence upon the adoption, by the War Department, of Col. MYERS' admirable system of signalling. At first it was necessarily experimental; but it gradually grew into such proportions as to become a very noticeable branch of the service. The necessity of organization then began to be felt. With all their merits, and with all the aid they were able to render in the conduct of operations, the loose, irresponsible manner in which the officers of the corps wandered about—thoroughly detached, and under no immediate and full control by the commanders whom they served, brought the flagmen into a certain degree of disrepute. To get them into a more definite shape; to weed out unworthy officers; and to give the corps greater efficiency and higher reputation, are the objects of the examining board, which is now slowly doing its work in Washington.

We hope some thorough statistician will not fail to undertake the work of gathering together a table of the voluntary contributions of the people to this war. We fancy the figures would swell to a size that would astonish the world. Every loyal city, town, and village, almost every business firm, and hundreds of thousands of individuals have, at one time or another, during the last two years, had something to offer for the comfort of the soldier—for his equipment, for his spiritual benefit, and for the healing of his diseases and wounds. The sum of these loyal charities must exceed that of all the other benevolent contributions of the country in any five previous years combined. Added to the millions expended upon the war by the National and State Governments, it makes the cost of this rebellion a prodigious sum. And yet the flow of these generous offerings of the people is far from stayed. The appeal has only to be made, and the response is now almost as ready and liberal as ever. In counting up the sacrifices of the American people for the preservation of their institutions, these popular contributions will not be forgotten by the historian.

SINCE the success of General MEADE in Pennsylvania and General GRANT at Vicksburg, the tone of the English military press towards this country has greatly changed, and the opinion is now prevalent that the Southerners, notwithstanding the boldness of their attitude, feel deeply the heavy blow recently inflicted upon them by the Federal Army, which has now succeeded in piercing the external armor of the Confederacy. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Any one who watched the course of events, and saw that the 'Federals were dismayed by no loss, and persisted, in the face of all impediment with a dogged pertinacity, year after year, in recruiting, equipping, and marching their armies against the South, must have been satisfied that the Confederates, who never made fair use of any of their great victories by following up their enemy, must ultimately be exhausted by mere loss of blood in face of incessant hornet-like attack." Those who have followed the course of the paper which speaks thus, will be able to understand what a change the argument of Federal victory has been able to effect. In a later issue, that of Aug. 15, the *Gazette* returns to the subject, and summing up the list of recent Federal successes, says: "It requires philosophy, metaphysics, historical parallels, and similar faith, to believe that the South can continue her resistance to the North in the field, or preserve her States from the sway of Washington pro-consuls."

THE death of Fleet-Captain RODGERS has been inaccurately stated in all the journals as having been caused by the breaking of the interior lining of the pilot-house of the *Catskill*, struck by a shot. A letter kindly shown us by Capt. C. R. P. RODGERS, brother of George, written by Capt. A. C. RHIND, who went on board the *Catskill* to transfer the remains of Capt. RODGERS to the *Wabash*, tells the story truly. The top of the pilot-house of the *Catskill* was crushed in by a shot or shell, causing the death of Capt. RODGERS and Paymaster WOODBURY, who were the only persons in the pilot-house. The fact has not only a sad interest in connection with the death of the gallant sailor, but is of importance in its scientific bearings.

CAVALRY.*

There is nothing more notable in the history of cavalry, than the frequency with which it is mentioned by the great captains, with regrets at its absence on special occasions. "If, at the days of Lutzen and Bautzen, I had had sufficient cavalry," writes NAPOLEON in his Memoirs, "I should have reconquered Europe." And from the time when VARRO, at Cannæ, uttered the bitter lament that all was lost on the account of the want of horsemen to meet HANNIBAL's legions, to our own day, when Marshal ST. ARNAUD wrote to the EMPEROR from the battle-field of the Alma, "Sire, if I had had cavalry, I should have obtained results, and MENSCHIKOFF would have been now without an army," military annals are full of the like expressions.

The explanation of this was hit off at a single stroke when Marshal SAXE, who won his first laurels as colonel of a regiment of horse, called cavalry *l'arme du moment*—the arm of the moment, or, in other words, the arm for an emergency. For though there are not wanting instances of battles won entire by the cavalry, its most brilliant achievements have been in suddenly coming in aid at the opportune moment, turning the scale of victory, and giving a decisive character to the issue. A nullity at all but the special "moment," when that moment comes, it can, if fitly handled, achieve results little short of the miraculous. And certainly, from the experience of campaigns in which cavalry has been next to useless, and of others in which, as at Cannæ, Naseby, Rossbach, Leuthen, Jena, it has performed feats that, if not fortified beyond the touch of skepticism, would seem absolutely incredible, there is a range of data admitting of the extremes of partisanship, either for or against the arm, according as one shall fix his eye on the seasons when it has been in abeyance, or those in which it has reached the climax of its power.

Those who have followed the course of military discussions in France, Germany and England for the past dozen years, need not be informed that there has, during that period, arisen a school opposed to current views of the effectiveness of cavalry, and favoring a reduction of that fixed ratio of this to the other arms of the service which has continued to be kept up in all European standing armies. It is claimed by these writers that, owing to the recent improvements in firearms, giving both to field-pieces and rifles a range and accuracy never before dreamed of, cavalry has lost its importance, and can henceforth perform only a secondary part on the field of battle. It must be confessed that these views were very strikingly borne out by the experience of the two last European wars—by the campaign in the Crimea, which, although it furnished examples of the splendid valor of the men in charges which, in the words of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, were "magnificent, but not war," was yet remarkable for the ill-luck of the cavalry; and by the Austro-French campaign in Northern Italy, in which the cavalry was conspicuous only for its utter want of distinction.

Now, it is not a little remarkable in view of these facts, that some one of the various Powers that have enlarged their experience during the late wars, and reorganized their armies accordingly, should not have reduced the number of its mounted regiments, and applied the large sums requisite for their support to better purposes. On the contrary, we everywhere find the utmost attention devoted to the improvement of this branch of the service; and while the numerical proportion of cavalry to infantry has in no case been diminished, it has, in some cases, been largely increased. France has reorganized her army, so as to raise the effective strength of cavalry from 62,798 to 100,221 men; Austria keeps its cavalry up to 40,344, to be augmented to 52,760 in time of war; Prussia has increased the cavalry from 38 to 48 regiments (29,957 men); England retains her 28 mounted regiments, and all the minor powers keep up a cavalry force in the proportion of from 1 to 4-8 to 1 to 6 of the infantry force.

The consideration which, in favor of all the arguments in favor of a limitation of the cavalry forces, induced modern Governments to undergo the expense of keeping up the full proportion of so costly an arm, is undoubtedly the very peculiarity of cavalry pointed out, which makes it impossible to tell what might be lost by its absence. No reader of military history will attempt to deny that, since the invention of gunpowder, every step in the development of artillery and firearms has tended to circumscribe the field of operations of the cavalry, and to bring forward the infantry—the only complete arm, that is, the only arm which is at once self-defending and offensive. From the time when the Duke DE BULOONE and his mounted companions used a hollow square of infantry as a "keep" within which to retire to rest and refresh themselves, and then sally out to renew the combat—a period signalized by DUPRE as that at which infantry touched its lowest depths of historical degradation—

there is an immense step indeed. Even NAPOLEON, in his great battles, never charged with masses of cavalry. "He used his cavalry," says WELLINGTON,* "supported by great masses of artillery, to seize positions, and he afterwards occupied them with his infantry or his artillery, to operate on the morale of his enemy by turning a flank or occupying a post in the centre of his army with celerity." The probability is, however, that, notwithstanding the causes that restrict the field of operation of cavalry, this arm will continue to keep up its present proportion—which averages about 1 to 6 of the infantry. No commander is willing to lose the chances of the prodigious results which the "arm of the moment" can achieve, if it be only present at the moment.

The work of Dr. ROEMER—the title of which heads the present article—is a well-considered treatise, compiled from the best authorities, on the history, management and uses in war of cavalry—or rather of cavalry in the European services. We mention it chiefly to point out that it fails wholly to touch on cavalry in our own country. An adequate work on this subject, especially with reference to the new phases opened up by the experience of this war, is a great desideratum. In the meantime, we shall gladly welcome to a hospitable reception in these columns communications from intelligent officers in a branch of the service in which so many novel and interesting problems are being raised and solved.

The predominant characteristic of the cavalry during the present war is the limited amount of what we may call "legitimate business" which it has done, and the enormous extension which it has received in what may, strictly speaking, be considered *extra-military* operations; we mean, of course, in raiding, cutting railroads, interrupting communication, liberating slaves, destroying dépôts, stores, etc. It is not to be concealed that, at the outset of the war, both the military authorities and the public entertained inadequate notions of the importance of the cavalry arm. The failure was, however, not so much in the want of appreciation of the amount of mounted troops required, as in the want of appreciation of the kind required, and of the kind of service to which they should be put. A statement which has acquired considerable currency makes Gen. SCOTT responsible for having discouraged the raising of mounted regiments on the ground that "we should not be able to use cavalry in this country." It is just as well that the story should have been put in this shape, for so ridiculous a statement carries its own condemnation on the face of it. The remark of the veteran General-in-Chief, if we recollect rightly, was exclusively with reference to Virginia, and with a view to limit the extravagant ideas of the amount of cavalry required. Thus limited, the statement that, in strictly military operations, we would not be able to use a large amount of cavalry "in that country," is undoubtedly quite correct. Notwithstanding the wild notions which have obtained of the clouds of cavalry which the rebels have had in Virginia, we have positive evidence that Gen. STUART, who commands the entire mounted force, has never had under him more than five thousand troopers. Every one who knows anything of the matter, knows that hilly and woody countries are not adapted for a great development of cavalry. NAPOLEON, in his famous campaign of 1796, in Northern Italy, had at his disposal only twenty-five hundred horsemen. But, just as soon as he meditated the conquest of Germany, we find him devoting particular attention to this arm, which he saw to be capable of immense service to his designs. And in a passage in his *Memoirs*, dictated at St. Helena, he estimates the cavalry force suitable for war in Italy at one-thirteenth the infantry, while he claimed one-fifth for France, and one-fourth for more level countries. These facts should teach those who vainly attempt to settle theoretically the proportion which cavalry should hold to the other arms that this, like all questions of war, depends on special conditions of a practical nature. There can be little doubt that the war in its present state and future prospects opens up an immense field for the operation of mounted troops, and demands a large accession to our present strength in this arm. The nature of these operations, however, and the kind of troops best fitted for the work, will form the topic of future discussion in this journal.

OUR MILITARY COMMANDERS.

It is a great source of complaint by politicians and others, that there is not in our army an unmistakable master mind, capable of directing the strategical movements of large bodies of troops. These cavillers complain, at one time, that our leaders are "too slow," and do not move. At another time, they are "too fast," and show themselves incompetent, by dashing men against obstacles, in contravention of all the rules of strategy and military judgment. At other times, when success crowns every effort of the commanders, and the enemy is driven from his selected position, with great loss, and forced to abandon the prime object for which he had undertaken the campaign, these political crit-

ics are loud in their vituperation, because the opposing army had not been crushed, and its leaders carried in triumph to the capital, chained to the chariot wheels of the conqueror.

These opinions, heralded far and wide by a partisan press, tend too much to carry with them the judgment of the mass of our people, who necessarily know much less of what goes to form a military man and constitute a great military commander than those who are and have been so loud in their denunciations of all the military leaders who have arisen since the commencement of this war.

But if the condition in which our country was found at the commencement of hostilities, as respects its military establishment, was fully known by those who have so mercilessly assailed the commanders, material and movements of its armies, praise instead of censure, glory instead of disgrace, would have been the meed of every one who has had the temerity to lead our armies.

It should be understood, that a military commander, capable of ordering the movements of an army numbering from seventy to a hundred thousand men, does not spring into existence on the signing of his commission; and that the fiat which makes him a commander does not infuse him with all the requisite knowledge and experience that such an officer must have.

On the breaking out of this war, our military establishment was so small, and the several portions of it so scattered, that but few of our general officers had ever drilled a brigade, much less a division. Most of our colonels had never seen their regiments united for regimental drill. And the subaltern officers of our army, from whose ranks a large portion of our present generals have been recruited, had but rarely witnessed the movements of a regiment, and were, for the most part, circumscribed within the limits of a *one company post* upon our Western frontier, or pent up, with a single company, in the granite walls that constitute the defences of our seaboard.

The large volunteer army, of which we have reason to be so proud, had then no existence, its component parts, both officers and men, peacefully pursuing their ordinary vocations, little dreaming that the loud re-echoing thunder of Charleston Harbor would call them into a new existence, and force upon them a part hitherto never thought of.

These are but few of the disadvantages under which we labored at the breaking out of the rebellion, and many more might be enumerated. It is enough, however, to say, that in every department of our military establishment there existed a total lack of preparation for the emergency, and an entire inexperience, both in the details and requirements of the extensive operations that succeeded.

In the face of these circumstances, the energy, perseverance and courage of our people have put armies in the field of a magnitude hitherto unknown to the civilized world. The officers and leaders of this unwieldy force have of necessity been obliged to devote to the service of their country fortitude and endurance, combined with skill in military theory and good judgment, in the room of that experience in the several parts they have been called on to play, which, from the nature of things, we have seen it was impossible for them to possess. Every one has been forced to assume duties with which he had previously had no practical familiarity, and every one has been forced to acquire the difficult knowledge of reducing theory to practice.

In view of the circumstances in which the war found our leaders, it is no reflection upon their ability to say, that they were unlearned in the duties they were thus suddenly called upon to assume. NAPOLEON the Great said of the marshals who had followed his fortunes from the sands of Egypt to the snow-clad plains of Russia, and who, from their familiarity with war upon a gigantic scale have been styled the "thunderbolts of war," that not one was able to command over thirty thousand men. What then should be our estimate of the ability of men, who though well versed in the theory of war, as taught at the Military Academy and laid down in books, can, without other practical experience than that acquired in a subaltern's position, assume the command of armies requiring the experience of a NAPOLEON, manoeuvre them in an extensive and almost impracticable country, and, in a majority of instances, defeat a foe equally as skillful, and, in most cases, far more numerous? Is it not fair to say that, under the circumstances, our leaders have not only done all that could be expected of them, but have far exceeded all that the most sanguine could have desired?

The fault has not been with our generals in failing to do all that was possible, but it lies with would-be military critics, who, without the ability to fill the most inferior military positions, heap volumes of abuse upon every commander sufficiently elevated to become a mark for their malignant vituperation. Every one has been required to leap into the field as a full-fledged NAPOLEON, though, I have no doubt, had that distinguished leader been in command, he would not have escaped the animadversions of the partisan press of the country.

But the transactions of the past two years have done much to add to the military intelligence of our generals—the one point in which they were deficient at the opening of

* CAVALRY: ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT AND USES IN WAR. By J. ROEMER, LL.D. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1863.

† Especially DIE KAVALLERIE DER JETZTZEIT (anonymous). Leipzig: 1860; and INFLUENCE DES INVENTIONS MODERNES SUR L'ART DE LA GUERRE. Paris: 1863.

* Letter to Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL. 1853.

the rebellion. Experience has but developed the resources of a superior order of intellect, which has heretofore, unaided, enabled them to maintain untarnished the honor of their country. A fact which must convince the most arrogant critic, that many of our much-abused commanders are men of master minds, who only need the experience of their European compeers to rank high among the greatest military commanders of modern times.

WHAT WE HAVE NEGLECTED.

A RESERVE CORPS—INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

THOUGH engaged in one of the greatest wars the world has ever known, we have ignored, in a great measure, the knowledge possessed by the military powers of the earth, acquired by the experience of ages.

The nations of Europe most skilled in military affairs have always considered that their recruits needed much time and preparation before being subjected to the hardships of the field and the conflict of battle. And those nations have found it necessary to have reserves to supply the natural waste unavoidable in all armies, and to repair the effects of military disasters. In both these particulars we have been neglectful, and to-day we are suffering the consequences of our neglect.

Men taken from the walks of civil life, and placed in camps, are obliged to acquire new habits. They cannot expect the comforts and consideration to which many of them have been accustomed at home. It is necessary, therefore, that they should be gradually inured to this changed life in camps of instruction, where their wants can be well attended to. Experience has shown that when exposed to all the hardships of the field a large percentage of raw recruits fall a prey to disease, and death rapidly thins their ranks. More than this, they have not acquired that skill and aptitude which can alone render them efficient in the field. I am confident that the record of the medical department will confirm what I have said.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that those conscripts from the Northern, Eastern, and Middle States, not required to fill up the old regiments, will be assembled in the vicinity of Washington, and there organized and instructed.

More care also should be used in the appointment of officers. No officer should be commissioned unless he shall either have an unmistakable military reputation acquired on the battle-field, or shall have passed a board of officers, competent to judge of his merits. I think I may say, without the fear of contradiction, that no nation on the face of the earth could have turned out such a body of men as have been furnished by the loyal States of America during this contest. I mean men who possess in an equal degree the qualities that they do for first-rate soldiers. This being admitted, it may be asked why they have not effected greater results in the various fields of battle on which they have been engaged? Although at times superior in number to the rebels, and with better arms and ammunition, why have we been so often repulsed, and why have our victories proved so barren of great results?

I answer, it is owing principally to want of knowledge on one part of regimental officers. I must confess there is also a lack, in officers of a higher rank, of that knowledge which will enable them to wield masses with facility. As a consequence, in many instances, we have been deprived of that combined action which would render our large masses overpowering on the field. My experience has been that there is often great pretension where there is little merit, and unless brought to the test of an examination, ignorance frequently escapes unscathed.

I have known a regiment of a thousand men to be at the dépôt in the city of Washington for two days, and without a drunken man. They were generally strong, intelligent men. What could not an army composed of such material have accomplished, if disciplined and officered by men educated in the military profession? In the absence of educated officers, let us get the best we can under the circumstances.

Military men of much experience may have doubts about many other military subjects, but on this they can have no doubts—that to have good troops, you must have good officers. Let it be remembered that well-drilled troops are not made so by newspaper puffs. Before a regiment believe themselves perfected in drill, let them get the honest opinion of men competent to decide, after closely scrutinizing their manoeuvres. That knowledge of tactics which will enable a colonel properly to instruct his regiment is not easily acquired, and that quality of mind necessary to perform this well at all times, as well as to place his regiment in any position sought in the quickest time, is possessed but by a few. I have no doubt that thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been lost in this war by incompetent officers; not because we did not procure the services of men perfectly competent—for they were not to be had in many instances—but because a proper selection has not been made of the material which could have been procured.

If men of influence, who, in so many instances, determine

the appointment of officers in their recommendations, would seriously consider that when, from either political or personal motives, they recommend for military positions persons who they must know are not competent, they are taking the life of the soldier, they would be more careful in the future.

The rebellion is not yet put down; and even if it were, we have other enemies. Humanity requires—and I am confident that every one who loves his country would desire—that we have an army with which we can inflict the greatest damage on the enemy with the least loss to ourselves.

Let us be governed by the light of experience, eschew all humbug, and cling to realities. We have the material in the country, if rightly used, to put down all our enemies—to rise up a glorious republic, with its authority vindicated over every foot of the soil, and so become a light to ages yet unborn.

WASHINGTON, August, 1863.

THE ORIGIN OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FOR the introduction into warfare of batteries of light field pieces, changing their position with the manoeuvres of the infantry, we are indebted to FREDERICK the Great, who was thus enabled to so increase the mobility of his army as to triumph over superior forces, assailing him during the same campaign from the opposite frontiers of his empire. Previous to the time of FREDERICK, the march of armies had been tardy and cumbersome in the extreme, the heavy guns with their clumsy means of transportation, delaying the movements of the infantry and making celerity impossible. Even the Austrian artillery, then the most perfect in Europe, was mounted on awkward carriages, constructed without the slightest attention to regularity, each carriage differing from every other according to the caprice of the mechanic who formed it and the officer who superintended its formation. The harness, too, was of the most clumsy description, manufactured of ropes after a primitive fashion only to be expected of savages.

Light artillery was introduced into the Austrian armies during the reign of JOSEPH II., about the middle of the 18th century, but it was still too imperfect to develop its advantages, and comparatively little reliance was placed upon it. The artillery men were conveyed upon caissons or covered wagons, made in the form of an old hunting carriage, called *wurst-wagen*. These differed from the common caissons only in having the cover stuffed, which placed the gunners in the attitude of a man on horseback. France was longer availing herself of this improvement in warfare, the old officers, always more numerous in the artillery than in any other corps of the army, opposing the efforts of the younger men at innovation. It was not until just previous to the revolution, in 1791, that the experiment was made by the formation of two companies of horse artillery. Choice officers and men were selected for the new batteries, and the success of the experiment was triumphant.

NAPOLEON's great genius discovered the value of this branch of arms, and he did much to elevate it to its present importance. With his flying artillery, BONAPARTE broke the line of the Austrians at Castiglione, decided the battle, and settled the fate of Italy. At Ettlinger General MOREAU, by the help of his light artillery, was enabled with an inferior force of cavalry, to support his left wing against all the cavalry of the Archduke. At Waterloo, too, General MOREAU, commanding the Army of Flanders, with 4,000 men manoeuvring with light artillery, sustained the attack of 30,000 men, supported by a train of artillery at least treble that of the French.

The Swedes, from the nature of their country, perhaps, had been led very early to adopt shorter calibres and a lighter metal. The Swedish calibres were three or four pounds; the length of the calibre thirteen diameters of the ball; while the Prussian were at the same period 14, the Austrians 16, and the French 18.

The change in artillery from heavy to light calibre, which was thus gradually adopted, revolutionized warfare. Artillery became indispensable in all armies, going where it had never gone before, crossing rivers and morasses, and following even the cavalry in its manoeuvres, forcing its way, by rapid marches, to new points of attack, turning the enemy's positions, and opening upon his flank or rear in unexpected assault.

The improvements of the last few years, familiar to all, have given further development to the efficiency of light artillery, and necessitated a departure from the rules of the standard writers on warfare, who wrote before the days of modern ordnance.

HINTS TO CAMPAIGNERS.

No. I.

In bivouacking on the march, or on a scout, attention to the selection of a proper camping ground is of great importance. A novice is apt to make the mistake of selecting a tree for his camping place, which spreads out nobly above but affords nothing but a bare stem below. The broad shadow cast by its foliage attracts him, and as he stands to the leeward it seems snug and comfortable, but as soon as he lies

down he finds the distance between him and the foliage increased, and it proves valueless for shelter. What is needed in blowy weather is a dense low screen, perfectly water-tight, not higher above the ground than the knee. Thus, in a low turf plain a sod can be turned up, seven feet long by ten feet wide, and, if propped up on its edge, it will form a sufficient shield against the wind.

In heavy gales, the neighborhood of a single tree is a positive nuisance. It creates a violent eddy, which leaves clear evidence of its existence. Thus, in wheat fields it is common for a storm to batter the grain quite flat in circles round each tree while elsewhere no injury has been done. It must be borne in mind, that a gale of wind never blows in level currents, but in all kinds of curls and eddies, as the driving of a dust-storm, or the vagaries of bits of straw caught up by the wind unmistakably show. Little hillocks, or undulations, combined with the general lay of the ground, cause these eddies, and entirely divert the force of the wind from particular spots. These spots should be looked for; they are discovered by watching the grass or even the sand on the ground. If the surface be still in one place, while all around is agitated by the wind, we shall not go far wrong in selecting that place for our bed, however unprotected it may seem in other respects. Indeed a slight mound will sometimes shelter the ground for many feet behind it.

A clump of trees yield wonderful shelter. The Swedes have a proverb, that "the forest is the poor man's jacket." In the cruel climate of Thibet, Dr. Hooker tells us that it is the habit to encamp close up to some large rock, which absorbs heat all day and parts with it but slowly during the night. It is thus a great reservoir of heat when the sun is down, and its neighborhood is always coveted. The near neighborhood of water is objectionable, for, besides being exposed to malaria and mosquitoes, the night air is sure to be felt more cold and penetrating by its side than at one or two hundred yards distance from it.

Avoid sleeping in slight hollows in clear, still weather. The cold stratum of air pours down into them like water from the surrounding plain, and stagnates there. Spring frosts are always more severely felt in hollows. But in a broad, level plain, especially if the night be clear and calm, look out for some slight rise for an encampment. The chilled stratum of air drains off from it, and is replaced by warmer air. Horses and cattle, as the night sets in, always draw up to these higher grounds, which rise like islands through the sea of mist that covers the plain.

However hot the weather may be during the day, the traveller should never relax his endeavor to keep a dry and warm change of clothes for his bivouac at night. Hardships, in rude weather, matter little to a healthy man when he is awake and moving, and while the sun is above the horizon, but let him never forget the deplorable results that may follow a single night's exposure to cold, malaria and damp. Let the campaigner, when out in trying weather, strive to make his sleeping place perfectly dry and comfortable. A little forethought, and an extra hour spent in making a snugger berth will prevent self-reproaches. He should not cease until he is convinced that he is in a condition to withstand the chill of the early morning air. Any omission in his preparations will be irreparable, for, in the cold of a pitiless night he has hardly sufficient stamina to rise and face the weather, and the darkness makes it impossible for him to cope with these difficulties.

Due attention to personal comfort is no indication of effeminacy, while the lack of it is evidence either of stupidity or of an ignorance which needs enlightenment.

WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

The following is extracted from a recently published book of campaign sketches in Virginia and Maryland, by Captain GEORGE F. NOYES:

The great disproportion in our battles between the number of ball cartridges discharged and the number of killed and wounded was due mainly to the want of presence of mind in our raw troops; but the very limited investigation I have been enabled to make has convinced me that our troops take much better aim, and consequently waste far less ammunition than is usual in European warfare.

During the wars of the French Revolution and of the Empire—NAPOLEON's wars—according to GASSENDI, a French general of artillery, the infantry fired 3000 cartridges for every enemy killed or wounded. PROBERT admits the same thing. DECKER, a Prussian general, and one of the best military writers in Germany, estimates that not less than 10,000 cartridges are burned for every enemy killed or wounded.

At the battle of Vittoria the English are supposed to have killed or wounded one of the enemy for every 800 balls fired. An English officer states that at the battle of Cherusco the Mexicans killed or wounded an American for every 800 balls fired, and that the Americans killed or wounded a Mexican for every 125 balls fired.

The heroic ROSECRANS, in his account of the bloodily-contested battle of Murfreesboro, declares, "Of 14,560 rebels struck by our missiles, it is estimated that 20,000 rounds of artillery hit 728 men, and 200,000 rounds of musketry hit 13,833 men, averaging 27 cannon shots to hit one man, and 145 musket shots to hit one man."

In the battle of Gainesville there could not have been expended more than 100,000 cartridges, and the enemy admit a loss of more than 1000 men, thus averaging 100 musket shots to each of the rebel killed or wounded. Of course all such statements only approximate the actual ratio, but it is sufficiently clear that, great as is the waste of ammunition by our army, it is not only equalled, but excelled by those of Europe.

One trouble is that our men, in going into battle, are weighed down, overloaded with ammunition, having to stuff their pockets as well as their cartridge-boxes with the sixty or eighty rounds ordered. Of course very much of this is thrown away and wasted; but this is only a trifling evil compared with the encouragement thus given to the too prevalent idea among the men that he who fires the greatest number of rounds in battle is the best soldier. I have heard men boasting of their achievements in this regard, and the result of such an idea is a hurried loading and discharge without any regard to aim; a wasting upon trees and foliage of ammunition which, if used at all, should be

used so as to defeat the enemy. I was struck with a remark made by a rebel prisoner to his captors, "We never carry more than forty rounds into action, and usually expend about ten."

"There is altogether too much of this wild, reckless firing, the men discharging their pieces before bringing them fairly down to a level, and utterly regardless of taking aim. Of course, there are periods when heavy, rapid, and continuous volleys are necessary; still it would be well if every man could be drilled as a sharpshooter, taught to shoot slowly, and always take aim, either at the enemy or his supposed locality."

"In the five battles of the late Italian campaign, it was estimated that about 8 per cent. of the French and Sardinians, and 104 per cent. of their enemies, the Austrians, were either killed or wounded. In the battles spoken of in these sketches our loss was not far from 10 per cent. of the whole numbers engaged, while certain divisions and brigades lost one-third of their number; and in the fearfully bloody fight at Gainsville two of our regiments lost more than one-third of their number engaged, as also did the 4th brigade."

"The proportion between the killed and the wounded is about as 1 to 5, and of the wounded about 1 in 10 never recovers. If this be even approximative to the truth, it certainly robs war of some of its presumed fatality. As I have before remarked, the escape of so large a majority of the men, amid such storms of bullets sweeping and yelling around their ears, has always been the great mystery of war."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

It is extremely difficult to know the truth about Poland. The French and English papers are our sole reliance for news, and both are partisan, and against the Russian interest. The consequence is, that all we hear is of Polish successes on the one hand, and Russian barbarities on the other; both of which we ought to receive with much allowance. There is good reason to believe that the insurrection is not in the popular interest, but is almost, if not exclusively, an effort of the Polish nobility to gain the upper hand. The common people, or peasantry, would, in that case, at the best only exchange one tyranny for another. As in Hungary, every other man is a noble, and there are thus but two classes, the lower of which can be little else than the serfs of the upper. On the other side, from what we know of the liberal character of the Russian Emperor—of which the voluntary emancipation of twenty millions of people, scarcely differing in grade from the Polish peasants, is a magnificent proof—we may infer that his treatment of Poland cannot possibly be marked by such inconsistency and cruelty as is attributed to him. The Polish insurrection has many points of likeness to the rebellion of the Southern States, and the conjecture may not be far out of the way, that it has a similar object—the establishment of an aristocratic and a servile class. When the marked animity of the Russian Emperor towards our Government is taken into account with these probabilities, we may well suspend our judgment against him. The unreasoning and consistent enmity of the aristocratic English and imperial French press, against Russia, the Emperor of Russia, and everything Russian, is not for nothing: there is an instinct in the adversaries of human rights and equality that warns them against whatever threatens their favorite institutions.

The present question, however, is not what our sympathies are, or ought to be, but what is the news. As to military movements, there is really almost nothing to be said, so contradictory is the information. The fighting seems to be done, on the Russian side, mostly by the Cossacks, in their characteristic way, and it is probable enough that frequent cruelties are perpetrated. On the side of the Poles there is little organization, though considerable force, and that desperate energy which impels men who have staked every thing on success; so that it would not be wonderful if, notwithstanding their imperfect armaments, the balance of success in a desultory warfare had been hitherto on their side. General MOURAVIEFF (the Russian Commander) issued an order on the 18th ultimo, in which he states that the Polish peasantry are rapidly and very generally arraying themselves on the side of the Government, and offers a reward of three silver roubles for every unarmed insurgent, and five for every one armed whom they shall capture and deliver up. The Polish Secret Government, on the other hand, is not only instigating the Russian peasantry to revolt, but has actually started an expedition over the lines. Colonel MILKOWSKI with 400 men, very well armed, has crossed the Danube into Moldavia, having seized the English steamer at Sulina, by a stratagem, but paying the captain liberally for the transit of his men. When he landed, the authorities commanded him to go back, but he refused, and a battle of some five hours ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Moldavians. They lost 60 men, and MILKOWSKI, 40, after

which he pushed on into Bessarabia. Very little can be hoped, however, from this diversion. The force is too small, and will be too easily cut to pieces, and its leaders are probably doomed to experience the uniform disappointment of those who depend upon a popular insurrection in an enemy's country. Meanwhile, foreign negotiation with Russia on the Polish question, is very ticklish. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in replying to the notes of the Three Powers, has managed to pique them all, sharply, and they are now considering in what form they will rejoin—the prospect being that France will take a hostile tone, while England will at least growl, and Austria grumble. GORTSCHAKOFF, in his late dispatch, hinted to John Bull that the matter was none of his business; he reminded NAPOLEON that, with his faubourg St. Antoine, and all that, he lived on a volcano himself; and fairly made Count RECHBERG (the Austrian minister) foam with rage by purposely misunderstanding him, and complimenting him on his friendship to Russia. This is, after all, the important aspect of the case; for, if a general European war breaks out, it will be all the better for America, and eventually for the general interest of the world. The importance of amicable relations with Russia, even to the possible extent of an alliance, cannot fail to strike every observer, or to occupy the attention of our State Department.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE French iron-plated frigate *La Normandie*'s trip to the tropics is said to have been a complete failure. A French officer says that "iron-cased ships are 'collins in the tropics.'" *La Normandie* has been compelled to change her crew twice.

It seems from a letter addressed to the *Army and Navy Gazette* of London, by "The Father of a Sufferer," that the negroes employed in the British service are in some cases accorded privileges not granted to their white brethren under the same circumstances. "Possibly you are not aware," exclaims the afflicted father, "that the important post of barrack master at Sierra Leone is filled by a colored officer, who, in addition to his other allowances, receives the sum of 5s. per diem as climate pay. European officers," we are told, "attached to West India regiments serving on the coast of Africa, obtain no such boon, though necessarily more exposed to the baneful influence of that notoriously unhealthy climate."

THE severity with which the French authorities are dealing with the conquered Mexicans gives further evidence of the literal fidelity with which the second Emperor is carrying out the Napoleonic ideas, of which he has proved himself so diligent a student. The instructions under which the French authorities in Mexico are acting would, if made known, be found, we doubt not, to be something near a transcript of those issued by the first NAPOLEON for the direction of his lieutenant JUNOT in his dealing with the subjugated Italian province. Among the letters that appear in the twelfth volume of NAPOLEON'S correspondence, lately published in Paris, is an order to JUNOT, under date of "Paris, 4th February, 1806," by which he is instructed to "burn five or six villages; shoot some 60 persons; make very severe examples." "Nothing is more salutary than terrible examples given *apropos*," adds NAPOLEON, of which doctrine he gives proof in the further direction to JUNOT, "that the village which revolted to join BIBBIO be burned; that the priest who is in the hands of the Archbishop of Plaisance be shot; and that 300 or 400 of the incriminated be sent to the galleys. . . . Burn one or two large villages, and say that it was by my order." Such are the examples of clemency traditional in European warfare, from which foreign writers presume to lecture us upon our inhuman mode of dealing with rebels.

THE Parisian papers are discussing the question as to the duration of the French occupation of Mexico. It is asserted that the French regiments now in that country are to have their duplicates at home, so as not to disturb the organization of the army, and are to form a Mexican army, to be paid out of the Mexican treasury, and maintained in the country under command of General BAZAINE. For how long a period does not appear; not less than five years, however, is intended, for the *corps d'armee* remaining in Mexico are to be composed of volunteers for five years' service in that country. Though quite in the fog as to the Imperial purpose in going to Mexico originally, some of the opposition journals appear to apprehend clearly enough the difficulties with which the continued occupation of that country is environed. Even ALMONTE and his party, who wished foreign occupation in the first place, are reported to be quite averse to its becoming a permanent institution, and the increasing prospect of the success of the National arms in this country is full of portents of danger to the Franco-Mexican empire. If 80,000 troops, as is estimated, are required for the maintenance of French authority in Mexico under present circumstances, what force would be needed to maintain a position there in face of a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine? The problem is a difficult one. We commend it to the thoughtful consideration of the astute occupant of the Tuilleries.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL SCIENCE.

As an evidence that the English do not rely upon their wooden walls or iron plates for their protection, the schedule of the fortification bill recently passed by Parliament, proposes to expend the sum of £6,920,000 in fortifying several of the principal points on the coast.

THE construction of powerful muzzle-loading guns for the naval service has been lately improved by an Englishman named ANDERSON. The security of the breech of the gun, on which the principal strain falls, is to be ensured by having a solid block of steel bored out for the interior tube, and then a solid forging shrunk over it, which it is claimed will give much more solidity than heretofore to the construction of large ordnance.

THE forthcoming trial of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 600-pounder rifled gun is anxiously looked for in England, a doubt seeming to exist as to whether the metal of the coiled inner tube will withstand firing elongated shot with large proportionate charges of powder. It is believed, however, that it is not now intended to fire such charges, unless with round shot, so that the rifle shell firing will be made auxiliary to the firing of the round ball. Besides solid balls, spherical shells will also be fired with this gun, so that a very interesting series of experiments may be anticipated.

THE British Ordnance Department has ordered that brass cannon shall be proved when '08 of an inch below the true calibre, and afterwards finished. This alteration has been adopted in consequence of its having been observed that the effect of the proof charge upon brass ordnance, when fired with the usual windage, is in almost all cases to leave serious indentations near the seat of the shot. Indentations so caused will, by this system, be removed in finishing the gun.

THE construction of explosive shells with polyhedral cavities is now attracting considerable attention in England, as in them the same purpose is effected as in Sir W. ARMSTRONG'S segment shell, in a much less complicated and costly manner. The object of the construction is to determine beforehand the number and size of the fragments into which the shell shall separate on the explosion of its charge. This is effected by casting the shell upon a polyhedral cone instead of upon the usual sphere. It is manifest that the shell will be thinner, and consequently weaker along the lines corresponding to the edges of the polyhedral cone than elsewhere. It is well known that an abrupt change in the direction of the surface of a casting, produces weakness along the line of this change. On this account the tendency to fracture will be greatest along the edges of the polyhedral cavity. In elongated shells the core is varied to suit the shape of the shell upon the general principle above stated.

AN iron-plated steam ram recently launched from the yard of Messrs. LAIRD Brothers, Birkenhead, and said to be constructed for the Chinese government, though suspected of having a less Oriental destination, is described as a vessel of about 1900 tons burthen and nearly 250 feet long. She has a peculiar appearance, having an unusually great beam, the plates, deck-beams and ribs being of immense strength. The inside shell of the vessel, and the shell below the water-mark are covered by planking six inches thick, this planking being again covered by iron plates two and a half inches in thickness. The vessel has a singular appearance in the water, being more circular than conical. The whole of the stem is composed of forging of such thickness that penetration is thought out of the question. The engines by which the vessel will be propelled are upwards of 350 horse-power. The whole of the upper deck is plated with iron. The funnel can be lowered at pleasure, and the masts are of iron and form tubes on the deck. The vessel will have two of Captain COLES' revolving cupolas.

A CODE of regulations for the guidance of the officials and others engaged in preparing and bending the slabs of iron used in plating the vessels under construction at Chatham dockyard, has been issued by the lords of the Admiralty. The iron is to be heated before bending, and the following precautions are to be observed in the process: 1st. The heat shall not be carried to such an extent as to injure the iron. 2d. The heating shall be done gradually, so as to heat the large mass uniformly throughout its substance; and 3d. The heating surface must be so arranged as to prevent fierce fire currents from infringing on the edges of the plates, by which damage would be done. The committee, upon whose report the code was framed, consider that from good to brightest red are the safest limits within which the plates may be heated, and, provided proper precautions are taken, consider that the iron will be rather improved than injured by the operation. It is considered highly inexpedient to bend thick plates cold, or only slightly heated, as there are few kinds of iron sufficiently ductile to bend cold, even in small bars, without injury to the structure of the metal, and in large masses this attempt will be very injurious, for even if the external surface should escape injury, the process will inevitably produce undue internal strains, very detrimental to the powers of resistance under the blows of shot.

IN the recent foray upon Lawrence, Kansas, the guerrillas, in one case, drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building, and the friends of the twelve men, while standing on the banks of the river, were fired into by the guerrillas, and a number killed and wounded.

A SWISS OFFICER IN OUR ARMY.*

AMONG the many European officers whom the vast military operations in this country have attracted across the Atlantic, we know of none who seem to have observed more carefully and judged more correctly than Lieut.-Col. LECOMTE, an officer of the Swiss army, sent by his Government to acquaint himself with our military system. Col. LECOMTE served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, and laboriously devoted himself to the task of examining the organization of our armies, the points of difference between them and those of other nations, and especially his own, and to the causes which led to the war, and the parties with reference to it into which the people divided themselves. His report is brief, but it is comprehensive and intelligent, and contains much likely to prove instructive to the American as well as the Swiss Republic.

After giving a condensed narrative of the origin and growth of the civil war, and correctly describing the theatre of its operations, Col. LECOMTE refers in terms of praise to the facility with which our great army was raised, and the admirable manner in which it was organized and disciplined. But he has also something to say about

THE DEFECTS OF THE ARMY.

The general information of the men in all which concerns encampments, and the establishment of routes, bridges, and abatis, their patience and their *sang froid* under disappointments, their force of will, and their persistence against obstacles, are truly remarkable. On the other hand, the etiquette of discipline, the respect for authority, and the good order of the internal service, fall short of what is desirable.

There is wanting also the spirit of cheerfulness and gaiety which sustains so happily the morale of the weak at trying moments. The conduct and the character of the American soldier have something of sadness, of reserve, and of silence, which is precisely the opposite of that which is met with in the European armies. The song and the laugh there are the exceptions. It is true that the soldier is at the same time a citizen. He thinks of his country and of his party; he talks politics; he reads almost every day the gazettes brought to the camps by intrepid little carriers; he has family cares; he receives and writes many letters; he often sends a correspondence to the journals; he communicates military impressions to the Senators of his State, and his plans of campaign to chiefs the most elevated in grade. Few knapsacks of the private soldier would be found unprovided with a complete apparatus of secretary, paper and envelopes of different sizes, collections of postage stamps, blotting-paper, etc. I have often borrowed from the first corner the materials for my correspondence.

If the American soldiers are not gay in their disposition, it is not, however, through contempt of alcoholic stimulants. Intoxication is a vice too common, and so excessive in their ranks that many indulge in it even to the extent of falling on the spot by the side of their guns. Whence arises this injurious consequence, that from fear of the abuse of spirituous liquors, it becomes necessary to prohibit even the moderate use, and that their sale at retail is interdicted to the sutlers, as well as at the stores of the garrisons.

Amongst the qualities which are also wanting, ought to be mentioned that sentiment of fellowship and of fraternity in arms which contributes so much to give confidence and solidity to the character of an army. Individuals and corps live there a little too much for themselves, seeing, often, only a rival where it would have been proper to see a friend and a brother in arms. This defect can be easily comprehended and excused in a country making but the commencement of its apprenticeship to a military career, and where all the institutions and the habitudes of civil life have hitherto reposed on the largest allowance possible of individual liberty.

He is surprised at the facility of the military authorities in taking advantage of

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH LINES, AND PRESSES.

They have used them (the railroads) in the South for skillful strategic combinations, and, on both sides, they have daily employed them for tactical movements of the greatest boldness, sometimes for transportation under fire of the enemy, for *estafettes*, and even for reconnaissances and scouting expeditions.

At the time of the recent evacuation of the White House, the 28th of June, the Federal General STONEMAN, commandant-in-chief of the cavalry, advanced by way of exploration and as a scout on a locomotive, in the direction of Richmond, in order that he might be able to communicate directly and promptly the signal to fire the provisions which there was no longer time to carry away. In another reconnaissance of the most adventurous character, some time before, two officers, as brave as intelligent, of the staff of General McCLELLAN, the Count DE PARIS and the Duke DE CHARTRES, requested, on the route, a locomotive, and, climbing upon it, they were able to explore promptly the country, and to bring back, in one morning, news of the enemy acting at the distance of fifteen leagues from headquarters. The construction of new railroads, their destruction and their repair, play a very great part in this war.

The telegraphs are managed with not less boldness and activity. In the Army of the Potomac, for example, the staff of the General in command rarely stops more than two or three days without being connected with all its divisions, and with the Government at Washington. Whether it were on the boats at anchor in the bays, or in the midst of the marshes of the peninsula of Yorktown, or in the bosoms of thick forests, while the routes were not even traced for the wagons, one could see rising all around him the network of wires with wondrous rapidity. More than one officer of the staff has recovered his direction in the forests of Virginia by means of the posts, or the trees truncated for this purpose,

of the telegraphists—and the latter have often unrolled their wires as rapidly as the army marched.

Field printing-presses, operating with great celerity, are also attached to various staffs. As for anything further on this head, the printing-press is more connected with the manners and customs of the American people than with those of any other. There is not a village which has not its printing-press and its journal. A headquarters, as populous as many a village, might well pretend to the same privilege. I subjoin here, Mr. Counsellor, a specimen of the elegant pamphlets which our printers executed for us in the marshy woods of the environs of Yorktown. I should add that these pamphlets, and the telegrams, simplify greatly the labor of the staff department.

But all these improved engines are, after all, but accessories; and if the directing thought of the operations is not up to the height of its task, they only complicate it for him. The facilities of execution aggravate the faults of conception more frequently than they aid in correcting them. In many circumstances, it would have been very desirable for the army to have fewer telegrams at its command, and to be more independent of the political fluctuations of Washington.

A very interesting portion of the book is that where the author draws a comparison between the American and Swiss armies, and states some of the disadvantages which each suffers under from the democratic character of their institutions:

CAUSES OF INFERIORITY.

As to what concerns the American Federal Army, the principal causes of inferiority are, in my opinion, the following:

1st. From lack of authority in the Generals, in consequence of the exigencies and the vices of democratic institutions, which protect all the restraints upon the vigorous and wise conduct of the war—intrigues of parties in the government and about it; excessive personal ambition; sordid flattery of the soldier-voters; the systematic aspersion or commendation by the press, of the several generals, according to the party to which they belong; exaggerated fears on the part of the Government of seeing the rise of future military dictators; the superabundance of clubs, of journals, of tribunes, which, without wishing it, furnish valuable information to the enemy, and facilitate, in a singular manner, the business of spies.

2d. The defective mode of forming the army. The system of voluntary recruiting by the inducements of the pay, or by the stimulation of political passions, furnishes a great number of individuals more or less depraved, or inapt for the valuable service of the field, but who are admitted, to make up the number. The rest of the nation, thinking they are doing enough in aiding to raise pay for these mercenaries, find themselves too little interested in events, do not feel sufficiently their burden, and do not take in the war an interest as serious as the circumstances would demand. In the great cities, at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and even in the face of the enemy at Washington, amusements go on as in time of entire peace;—they dance, they dine, carry on festivities, boast loudly, and, what is more serious, they know not how to sacrifice on the altar of their country in danger, any rancor, or any political purpose. The contest of parties and of cliques pursues its ordinary course, and even more intensely than ordinary; many a Republican abolitionist of the North rejoices more over the reverses of a Democratic general, McCLELLAN, for example, than over his success. The Democrats do the same in regard to the abolition generals, as, for example, FREMONT. If the army were recruited by conscription, or if each citizen, subject to service, were held to military duty, as in Switzerland, the various classes of society would be more equally and more directly identified with the war, and would better comprehend the necessity of the sacrifices which it demands.

3d. The mode of recruiting furnishes a great number of bad officers, having sometimes no other title to their commissions than having known how to entice a few recruits to inns or clubs. It is particularly injurious when that happens, as it too often does, alas! in regard to the positions of the superior officers. For two good officers taken thus from the ranks of the orators, or from the magistracy, there are five or six of them completely incapable in the face of the enemy. Being from that time let into the secret that military knowledge is not the first condition to obtain an officer's commission, every influence is brought to bear to effect the nominations. The ties of relationship, of friendship, of party, of considerations of speculation even, cause to be named for very important positions men totally incapable of filling them. When that happens in the staffs, where the service, necessarily indeterminate and not susceptible of being regulated as in regiments, does not betray the incapacity of the officer until after the act, the hurtful consequences which may ensue may be easily understood. I do not wish to cite here proper names, for that would not serve my end; but it would be easy for me to prove what I advance, by facts too palpable. I should add that, owing to the intrigues of parties, and the compliance of the press, it is often difficult for the public, even for the Government and the superior officers, to ascertain whether such an officer is a pretender, an adroit actor, or a man of merit. The conscription would give better men for the troops, and would allow a choice exclusively military for the officers.

4th. The military zeal of the army is not excited by any advantage proportioned to the dangers. No honorable distinctions, no decorations or pensions, not even retiring pensions, are assured to the wounded, or to the widows and orphans. Then the music is wretched; the uniforms gloomy; no distribution of brandy; and a severe prohibition against making booty. There is only patriotism and the pay to stimulate the boldness of the combatants. But this is not enough in the present case to lead men resolutely to death. As for the pay, that is gained in advance, and if one is thrown out of service, the pay is lost for himself and his heirs. As to patriotism, it is that of a civil war, and the sad struggle of the parties which we have mentioned in the very camp of the North, blunts, or gives it a false direction. If it has its moments of dash, it has more often still its fainting fits.

5th. The very organization of the discipline is fundamentally defective, in that it transfers too much to the military

service, where obedience above everything ought to reign the individual privileges of the citizen, who prides himself essentially on being free. Courts of inquiry and courts-martial, for example, are multiplied to infinity, diverting at every turn, a good number of soldiers from active service, without aiming, most frequently, at any result. Veritable lawsuits, bristling with incidents of every kind, are always pending by the dozen in each division, in which the question, in the greater part of the European armies, would be one of the simple competence of superior or general officers. Heaps of pamphlets, besides, result from them, which there is a custom of sending to all the corps, and the transportation and dispatch of which by the officers is done sometimes to the detriment of important business.

We had marked several other interesting passages in this book for extract, but we are encroaching too far on our space, and must desist.

NEW MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

A FIELD MANUAL OF COURTS MARTIAL, by Capt. Henry Coppée, is from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains forms of proceeding of Courts Martial, together with an explanation of the duties of all persons in any way connected with military tribunals. To which are added the modes of procedure in Courts of Inquiry, Military Commissions, and the various Boards upon which officers are required to serve. It will prove a valuable assistant to all newly-appointed officers, as it gives detailed instruction on points which have heretofore been acquired by experience alone.

THE ARMY PAY DIGEST, by Major Ezra Webb, published by D. Van Nostrand, contains all the acts of Congress now in force relative to the pay and mustering of the Army, together with such articles of the Army Regulations as bear upon those points. The pay-tables are admirably arranged for ready calculation. It is an invaluable book for paymasters and all interested in the pay of the Army.

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENLISTING AND DISCHARGING SOLDIERS, by Robert Bartholow, A. M., M. D., is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. This is a work which has been adopted by the Surgeon-General for issue to medical officers of the Army, and contains the real and pretended disqualifications for military service. Also all necessary information relative to the enlisting and discharge of soldiers. It is a valuable book for recruiting officers.

THE COMPANY CLERK, by Captain August V. Kautz, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, from the same press, shows how to prepare the papers pertaining to a company, when they are to be made out, and to whom they are to be sent, and is a very useful book.

THE SOLDIER'S BOOK, a Pocket Diary for Accounts and Memoranda, by Robert N. Scott, Fourth U. S. Infantry, is published by D. Appleton & Co. It is seldom we see an article, however small, so valuable and necessary that we would recommend its addition to the never-too-light baggage of the soldier. Any man who has ever "fallen in" to "marching order" can attest the fact that every unnecessary shred or atom should be dispensed with. But to this little book no soldier will grudge knapsack-room. It contains well-arranged tables of the value of a soldier's accoutrements, and for the entry of amounts due to or received by him; a page on which are registered six "important articles of war" which all should know who would avoid the consequences of transgression through ignorance; one devoted to some capital directions for cooking (by Dr. Letterman); and most important, a page for the record of the "Military History" of its owner. On this page are titled blanks for the insertion of a full personal description—name, regiment, birth-place, name of friend to whom any desired allotment of pay is to be made, etc. Any one will see the value of this, who reflects upon how many hundreds of bodies are buried unrecognized, which might have been placed in the hands of anxious friends if such a record had been found upon them. There are also four blank pages for memoranda, useful for the inscription of many a note which would recall pleasant incidents of camp life, or thoughts which would otherwise escape—making in all eight pages—a book the size of a thin pocket book. We are convinced that every soldier would find it invaluable.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE rebel General Pryor has resigned his commission as Brigadier-General. His first military exploit was running the gauntlet of fire when Major Anderson was being bombarded at Sumter, in order to carry a flag of truce.

A LADY named Slack has been drafted in Boston. She was absent from home when the enrolling officer called, and the only guide he had to the name of the occupant was S. Slack upon the door of the house, which Mrs. S. was "slack" enough to have placed there.

SAWYER and Flinn, who were ordered for execution by Jeff. Davis in retaliation for the execution of two rebel recruiting officers by General Burnside, had not been executed at the latest advices. There is no probability that they will suffer while General W. H. Lee and Captain Winder are held as hostages for them.

THE Richmond *Whig*, of a recent date, says:—"The loss of Vicksburg and the failure at Gettysburg are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war. Apart from the victories we may obtain in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are, either foreign intervention, or a determined and successive opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the Abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington. A long and protracted war would prove a great evil, wholly unmixt with good, for the longer the war continues, the more thoroughly saturated the whole Southern heart would become with hatred of the whole Yankee race and Yankee institutions. We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. We shall then have peace, or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe."

*"THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES: Report to the Swiss Military Department; preceded by a discourse to the Federal Military Society assembled at Bern, Aug. 18, 1862, by FREDERICK LECOMTE, Lieutenant-Colonel, Swiss Confederation. Translated from the French. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

A NEW SYSTEM OF BATTLE FLAGS.—Major-General ROSECRANS has established a new system of battle flags, by which the various corps of his army may be designated. The color of the flag denotes the corps, the number of the stars on it the division, and the figure in the star the brigade. The 14th Army Corps (THOMAS) has a bright blue flag; the 20th Corps (McCook) bright red; the 21st Corps (CATTENDEN) a flag with three horizontal bars, white, red and blue. On these colors for a field, the number of the division is inscribed in white or black stars, and that of the brigade by a figure in the star, of opposite color.

Each battery has a small flag, corps colors, with letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black.

The cavalry divisions have each a bright red white and blue flag, colors running vertically, red outermost, and black stars.

The engineer corps has a white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally.

The hospitals and ambulances have a light yellow flag, for hospital and principal ambulance depots on the field of battle. Subordinate depots and store-houses have a plain, light green flag, three feet square; and Quartermasters' depots the same, with the inscription, "Q. M. D." in white letters.

The reserve corps has a white red and blue flag, bars running diagonally, the division number indicated by white crescents.

General ROSECRANS' headquarters are marked by the national flag, six feet by five, with a golden eagle below the stars, two feet from tip to tip. For corps commanders, the color of their corps flag, fringed, with black eagle in the centre, with number of corps in black on white field. Division commanders have corps flags with black stars; brigade commanders, same, with white stars. The regular brigade, in ROSECRANS' division have golden stars instead of white, to designate their brigade.

General headquarters, Ordnance Department, has a bright green flag, with two crossed cannons in white, with "U. S. Ordnance Department" in black, and a crimson streamer above the flag with same inscription.

GEN. EWELL'S PIETY.—In the course of a recent address by Gov. SMITH, he told his rebel audience the following anecdote of Gen. EWELL:—"During the hero JACKSON's lifetime, Gen. EWELL was wont to remark that JACKSON could do the praying, and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. EWELL lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily entrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his 'poor boys' to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. SMITH, as if a sudden fog got hold of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this." The Governor then remarked to his audience: "We have in EWELL a fit successor to the lamented JACKSON—a praying and a fighting man."

CANTEN.—The word "canten" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language, which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e*, brought out as *can tin*, pronounced *canten*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin-can.

THE REBELS AND SLAVERY.—The London *Post* (the government organ) in its issue of the 20th of August argues:—

"That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit; and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world, they must elaborate some plan for the gradual amelioration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth."

QUANTRELL, the rebel bandit and murderer, was formerly a school teacher in Kansas, under the name of Hart.

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Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—230 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Mustering—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 409 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Gen. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Gen. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications for officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and a-half street.

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Acting Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

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Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.
Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

RUSH—SHEAFFER.—On the 3d instant, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Captain THOMAS J. RUSH, of United States Army, to FANNY E. SHEAFFER, of Canton, Ohio.

KAYASAGH—LESLIE.—At the Brevoort House, New York, on Sunday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. J. T. KAYASAGH, of the Ocean Mail Steamship City of London, one of the Indian line, to ANNA, daughter of John Leslie, Esq., C. K.

CHAWFORD—CLEMENT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Schramm, at St. George's Chapel, Captain AUGUSTUS CHAWFORD, formerly of New Jersey, to Miss CHARLOTTE CLEMENT, of Hesse Cassel, Germany. No cards.

HINES—NICHOLS.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, 3d inst., at Christ church, by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Brig.-Gen. EDWARD W. HINES, to Miss ELIZABETH PEIRCE, daughter of George Nichols, Esq.

WHITE—DERBY.—29th ult., by Rev. E. Edmunds, Lieut. REUBEN A. WHITE, 11th Mass. Regt., of Charlottesville, to Miss AUGUSTA E. DERBY, of Townsend, Vt.

HEWLETT—SANDERSON.—At the Pierpont House, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., J. AUGUSTUS HEWLETT, to MARY E., daughter of Lieutenant Col. James M. Sanderson, U. S. A.

PRENTISS—ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Lieut. RODRICK PRENTISS, U. S. Navy, and Miss CAROLINE A., second daughter of the late Chauncey St. John, Esq., of this city.

WASHBURN—RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Charles C. Wallace, Dr. S. D. WASHBURN, House Physician of Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, to ELIZABETH CROWELL RUSSELL, of Perth Amboy, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BULL.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 9, of bilious remittent fever, FREDERICK BULL, Jr., of this city, Second Assistant Engineer on board U. S. ship *Poconomas*, in the 24th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR EDMUND UNDERWOOD, United States mustering and disbursing officer for the Northern district of New York, died in Utica on the 5th of September, aged about thirty-seven years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and on the 3d of March, 1848, received a commission of second lieutenant in the Fourth regular infantry. Since the close of that war until within two years past, he was, except during rare and brief intervals, on duty in California and Oregon. On the 14th of May, 1862, he was promoted from a captaincy in the Fourth regular infantry to a majority in the Eighteenth United States infantry. His remains will be taken on Monday to Oswego, where he will be buried.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, August 26, First Lieutenant JAMES D. RABE, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of typhoid fever. He was appointed a cadet from Kentucky, and entered the Academy in the summer of 1859. His natural ability and industry won him an enviable position among the scholars in his class, which was only surpassed by his aptitude for military exercises and fitness for command. These were so conspicuous that he was appointed to the highest rank among his fellow cadets, and for his last year at the Academy he commanded the corps as its first captain. Still his personal qualities were so winning, that he secured the affection as well as respect even of his foiled rivals, and in June, 1863, he left the Academy with the brightest promise of service to his country and of personal distinction. He was immediately ordered to join the Nineteenth Army corps, and reached Fort Hudson immediately after its surrender. He remained there for some time, directing the subsequent engineering operations, and then returned to New Orleans, where he was actively engaged in superintending appropriate works around the city, until he was attacked by the disease which terminated fatally on the 26th inst. Far from his home, with no relatives near him, among perfect strangers, or friends of but a few weeks' standing, the romance of his affections blighted, and the visions of his young ambition faded, his life is not the least costly or least sad sacrifice that this wicked rebellion has laid on the altar of our country.

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On Thursday, the 27th of August, the undersigned will commence the publication, under the above title, of a weekly newspaper, devoted to military and naval affairs, and to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of the United Service. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs, or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

1st. Full official lists of all appointments, promotions, changes of station, deaths, resignations, dismissals, and other changes in the personnel of the two services.

2d. A full and reliable record of all active operations by the Army and Navy.

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The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall commend itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, barrack, hospital and ward-room. The JOURNAL is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unexcelled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the JOURNAL early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c. The undersigned in completing his arrangements for the inauguration of the JOURNAL has the valuable co-operation of many experienced officers and of a large number of patriotic gentlemen outside of military life. With their earnest sympathy and cordial support he is able to establish the paper upon such a basis as will ensure its success. As far as it has been communicated to them, the project for the establishment of the JOURNAL has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction in the Army and Navy. Already, in advance of publication, numerous expressions of the most earnest sympathy with the enterprise have been received from officers high in command; and the proprietor, in a large advance subscription list, has received abundant assurance that the JOURNAL will meet with the approval of the two services.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Aug 18, 1863.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Offer for Small Stores, &c.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 17th day of September next for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing at each of either of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the number and quantities of the articles of Small Stores, Soap and Candles, named and specified in the following classes, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required, from time to time, by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of those yards respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

300,000 lbs. Salt-water Soap.
The soap must be manufactured from coeca-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "White Salt-water Soap," and be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good strong boxes, containing twenty-five bars, weighing three pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

CLASS NO. 2.

15,000 Jack Knives.
20,000 Spoons.
15,000 Forks.
5,000 Razors (in single cases)
5,000 Razor Straps.
10,000 Scissors.
300,000 Needles, Sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, drill-eyed, between.
10,000 Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 in diameter
3,000 Can-openers.
20,000 dozen D. E. Buttons.

CLASS NO. 3.

2,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Coat Buttons.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Buttons, medium.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle V. Buttons.

CLASS NO. 4.

10,000 Wine Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.
10,000 Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

CLASS NO. 5.

10,000 Berni Brushes.
10,000 Shoe Brushes.
10,000 Shaving Brushes.
5,000 Whisk Brooms.

CLASS NO. 6.

5,000 Hands Grass, for hats.
15,000 lbs. Beeswax, $\frac{1}{4}$ the cakes pure.
20,000 cakes Shaving Soap, not less than two ounces per cake.

20,000 boxes Blacking.

CLASS NO. 7.

16,000 spools COTTON of Nos. 2 and 16, 200 yards each, three cords equal parts.

5,000 pounds THREAD, black and white, in quarter-pound packages, equal to Marshall's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.

1,000 pounds SILK, sewing, blue black, pure silk, avoirdupois weight, (wrappers not included), per ounce, in quarter-pound packages.

10,000 pieces RIBBON, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, texture 10 by 10 to 16 of an inch.

10,000 pieces TAPE, white linen, four yards in length, one-half inch wide.

10,000 pieces TAPE, black twilled cotton, six yards in length, one-half inch wide.

20,000 POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, cotton, $30\frac{1}{4}$ by 25 inches, weight not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces each, texture 8 by 8 to one-half inch.

CLASS NO. 8.

30,000 lbs. Mustard Seed, American brown.

20,000 lbs. Black Pepper, Malabar.

1,000 gross Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.

1,000 gross Corks.

CLASS NO. 9.

100,000 lbs. Stearine Candles.
The candles must be "sized," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commerce usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about thirty (30) pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles named in a class must be included in the offer. All will be required within the fiscal year, and no excess of any article will be received under the contracts.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable, in all respects, to the samples deposited at said Navy Yard, and subject to such inspection at the Navy Yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct: the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy Yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum, in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the Act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th August, 1846), by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the Collector of the Port, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them, and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 27th March, 1864, and to the act of 10th August, 1846.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug 12, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers or of regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if for the interest of the Government.

The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-Yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receiving for them.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law.

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the lists containing the valuations and enumerations made since the 1st of May, 1863, within the above named District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards, will be open for examination at the office of the Assessor, No. 563 Broadway, for the space of fifteen days from the date thereof, and that the Assessor will hear appeals at the office above named, after the expiration of said fifteen days, until the 30th day of September, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation or enumeration thereof, or to the determination of the Assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation to proportion to other valuations in the same assessment District, and whether the enumerations be or be not correct. And all appeals to the Assessors aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
GEO. P. BELLOW, Assessor.
Dated New York, Aug. 31, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Second National Bank of the city of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second National Bank of the city of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony thereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirteenth day of August, 1863.
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